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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldered newpaper in the Union, and, with less liam half a duzen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large outer to weekly of forty-sight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and houshold departments. Reaching so many housholds in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons ROGER WILLIAMS LOBGE, NO. 206, OTHERSONS OF SI. George, Percy, Perfy, Pryseldent; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.
NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets

2d and 4th Mondays.

Court Wanton, No. 6979, Foresters of America, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NewPort Camp, No. 757, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays. THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

James Sallivan, President: David McIntosh. Secretary; meets list and 8d Wednesdays
OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E.
Swan, Mester Workman; Perry H. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth

Wednesdays. MALBONE LODGE, No. 88, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudtoy E. Campbell, Secretary; meets lst and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hiberniaus, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals;

meets let and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everet I. Gorton, Recorder: meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

Newport Artillery Company.

The new commanding officer of the Newport Artillery Company, Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson, assumed the command of that organization on Tuesday evening, the event being accompanied by considerable formality. The company assembled at the Armory, many fine and honorary members being in attendance.

The company was formed for dress parade and then Col. Robinson assumed command, Lieutenant Colonel Cooper being relieved. Col. Robinson spoke a few words expressing his appreciation of the honor done him

The following non-commissioned officers were appointed:

Sergeant Major-William Knowe. Quartermaster Sergeant-O. E. Pea-Ordnance Sergeant-T. H. Law-

sary Sergeant-G. H. bar, Jr. Ensign Bergeaut—M. Dennis, Weaver

Ensign Sergeant.—M. Bennis, Color Sergeant.—M. C. Weaver, Chief Musician—D. A. Peckham. Musician—H. C. Sherman, Jr. Corporals—G. H. Blom, C. W. Swan-son, C. S. Sullivan, A. A. Sherman, H. H. Hayden, J. Preece, C. North.

Vesuvius Coming.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, one of the costly experiments of the navy department, is to be brought to Newport where she will be attached to the Tornedo Station for use of the torpedo class in gunnery practice.

The work of converting the cruiser has been commenced at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and when it is finished, navy vard experts say, the United States will have one of the finest vessels affoat for gunnery practice with torpedoes.

The Vesuvius, the only one of its kind ever built, cost \$350,000, but has never been a success owing mainly to the difficulty of accurately training the big pneumatic guns, which are immovable, and require the ship itself to be moved for training.

It is planned to remove the pneumatic guns and to put in topedo tubes below decks. The three three-pounder rapid-firing guns, which formerly were mounted on the deck, will be replaced by modern ordnance,

The schools re-opened on Monday morning, with a large enrolment. In some rooms there are between 70 and 80 pupils, but it is expected that the overcrowding of so many pupils into one room will be remedied shortly. The superintendent's office was a very busy place during the entire day.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee, the first since last June, was held on Monday evening. Superintendent Luli was present, having just returned from a vacation spent in Europe. Mr. Luli stated that he had not had time to prepare a written report, but he read the statistics of attendance at the opening of the schools. The statement was as fol-

lows:
Callendar—Kindergarten 17; Grade
I-46; II-48; III-56; total-162.
Calvert—K-19; I-30; II-50; III-35;
IV-58; V-28; VI-32; VIII-61; IX-41
and 38; total-872.
Carey—K-28; I-32 and 28; II-46;
III-53; IV-47; V-42; VI-41; total-312.
Clarke—I-14; II-20; IV-25; V-27;
VI-58; total-144.
Coddington—K-32; I-53; II-51; III-27
and 41; IV-62; V-56; VII-41; VIII-49
and 38; IX-26 and 41; total-517.
Coggeshall—K-18; I-32; II-92; III-47;
IV-38; V-54; VII-40; VIII-48;
total 380.

Oransion.—I-28; II-24; III-39; V-40; VI-26; VII-48; total-203. Edward-Farewell—I-33; II-24; IIIoz, 1 v - 1; total-152, Lenthal— I-24 and 14; II-16 and 78; III-55; IV-61; V-47; VI-46; VII-68; to a'-409, Parish— I-19; total-19, Potter— IV-36; V-92; VI-51; VII-48; total-227.

Total for grades.—Kindergarten.109; I-351; II-364; III 407; IV-368; V-386; VI-283; VII-245; VIII-183; IX-146, Rogers High School—X-145; XI-92, XII-52; XIII-26; total-315.

The total enrolment of all the schools is 3,162. Of these 263 are pupils never before in the schools, of whom about 180 went to the kindergarten and grade I.

On recommendation of the committee on textbooks the Gregg system of shorthand was adopted for use in the schools.

Mr. Luli told of the overcrowded conditions of some of the school rooms and stated that owing to the demand for accommodation in the Lenthal building it would be necessary to transfer some of the Lenthal pupils to Cranston and some of the Crauston pupils to other buildings.

The committee on buildings recommended increase of pay to janitors as follows:

George H. Young, \$25; Arnold H. James, \$50; F. P. King, \$50; J. W. Bachelier, \$50; D. J. Ayler, \$75; Mrs. Johanna Tracey, \$25.

Janitors were elect_d as follows: Rogers, George H. Young, \$600; Coddington, Arnold H. James, \$750; Lenthal, Francis G. Wilbar, \$600; Carey, William Gash, \$600; Clarke, Frank P. Gomes, \$600; Cranston, Frank P. King, \$600; Calvert, Alphoneo Barker, \$600; Coggeshall, Henry M. Young, \$600; Potter & Callendar, John W. Bacheller, \$650; Edward-Farewell, Daniel J. Ayler, \$400; Parish, Catherine Casey, \$100; Townsend-Coles, John H. Bennett, \$1000, and Johanna Tracey, \$425.

Steamer C. H. Northam, belonging to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and which has been used of late principally to house strike breakers, has been laid up at Long wharf. Monday evening there was a lamp explosion in the porter's room on board the steamer and an alarm was rung in from box 15. A great concourse of people ran down the wharf to see the fire but there was nothing to see, for the crew extinguished the flames before the apparatus arrived. The night watchman was somewhat burned in fighting the fire and was taken away in the ambulance.

Work on the new structure for St. Joseph's Church has been officially begun this week and it is expected to have the cellar completed before the winter sets in. The first sod was turned on Tuesday, when Rev. Father Deady threw out the first shoveful of There was quite a gathering of spectators to see the beginning of the work. There is now a small gang of men at work clearing the land, plowing the surface and removing the trees. The contract for erecting the building has not yet been awarded.

Mr. Walter Bussell, the well known caterer, slipped from the curbstone on John street on Friday of last week, and broke one of the ligaments of his ankle. He was removed to his home at the Casino, and later to the hospital, where an operation was performed. Mr. Bussell is as comfortable as can be expected, but it will be several weeks before he is able to be about again.

During the past week the Minneapolls, Columbia and Prairie of the Atlantic Training Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, were anchored to the harbor, back of the Torpedo Station. The fleet has satled for No Man's Land, and will engage in target practice.

Mrs. T. Shaw-Safe gave her annual outing to the children on Monday. The little once were taken to Freebody Park to witness the afternoon performance. Seats were reserved for them and the children thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A box of nice candy was given to each child.

September Gale.

Newport was this week visited by a wind and rain storm which, for intensity and the amount of damage done, has not been equalled for many years The gale was of comparatively brief duration but in a few hours it accomplished considerable damage.

All day Wednesday it was stormy with considerable rain and the sterm continued during the night. There was some thunder and lightning but no particular harm was done at that time. About 6 e'clock Thursday morning there was a decided change. The wind shifted suddenly from the south east and commenced to blow with great fury. At the same time the rain continued to fall in large quantities, Small vessels in the harbor suffered severely, trees were blown down, chimneys were blown over, flag staffs were broken, steamboat and car service was delayed and impeded, and there was havoc raised generally in all parts of the city.

In the south end of the harbor, where the wind had free play, the small boats suffered the worst. Many of them drift: d from their anchoring places and were carried ashore, sometimes dragging others with them. Some barges that were anchored in the harbor were also carried ashore there and were left high and dry on the beach. In the upper harbor the damage was less for the vessels were more protected from the sweep of the wind, For a time the force of the wind prevented any attempt on the part of the owners to save their craft.

In all parts of the city trees were up: rooted and great limbs torn from them. The debris was scattered everywhere. Iu some instances damage was done to nearby houses by falling trees. A number of flag staffs were broken off and hurled to the ground some distance from where they formerly stood There was considerable difficulty experienced with wires of different kinds, and telephone men, electric light men, and men from the fire department were kept busy looking out for places where the wires had crossed.

The steamer for Providence delayed her morning trip for about an hour waiting for the storm to case up. The General made her early morning trip over with the mail, but that was before the storm had reached its height, and she did not attempt to return until it had abateti. The New Shoreham came down from Providence but the captain decided that it was no kind of a day to attempt the trip to Block Isl-

At Freebody Park there was much damage done by the wind and rain. The wind blow off the roof letting in the rain in such quantities as to seriously damage the contents and fittings of the theatre. In consequence the season was brought to a sudden close.

At the Stone Bridge there was a rather parrow escape from a serious accident. Some of the abutments of the bridge were blown and washed away, part of the bridge sliding into the river just after an electric car had passed. . The passengers on the car felt that they had had a narrow escape. Through service by electrics between Newport and Fall River was interrupted in consequence of the accident.

Butumn exhibition of flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc., by the Newbort Horticultural Society will be held in Masonic Hail on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 20, 21 and 22. The exhibition will be opened to the public at 3.39 p. m. on Tuesday and remain open until 16.30 p. m. on Thursday. The society is preparing for a very pretentious exhibit and no doubt it will be fully up to the high standard that has been maintained in the past. A haudsome premium list has been printed at the MERCURY office.

The Newport Dog Show was held at the Casino on Monday and Tuesday of this week and, like the Horse Show of last week, proved a very popular entertainment. Society turned out in force and occupied the boxes. The exhibits were unusually good. The judging took place on Tuesday when the prizes were awarded to the winners in the various classes. On Tuesday also the whippet races took place and drew a iarge attendance, being a novel feature for this section. The dogs were fleet and the races were very interesting.

The fair for the benefit of the building fund of St. Joseph's Church which has been held in Odd Fellows Hall for two weeks came to a close last Saturday night and it was found that a conalderable sum had been realized. It is believed that about \$4000 will be added to the fund as a result of the fair.

Mr. J. O. Peckham has been awarded the contract for building 2220 feet of road in the town of Middletown by the State Board of Public Roads. A contract for building 2640 feet of road on Block Island has been awarded to the town, the price being \$2812.

Kate Judd Released.

After spending more than twenty-one years in the State's prison at Cranston, Kate Judd, one of the most noted prisoners in Rhode Island, is once more free, having been given her liberty on Wednesday. Her sentence, with the commutation for good behavior, expired at that time. She was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for burning the house of the late J. G. Weaver in this city. Her career in confinement was marked by two sensational escapes, once from the jail in this city and once from the House of Correction at Providence.

Last Saturday Miss Judd was taken to the State prican from the House of Correction, where the women State prisoners are held, and was subjected to the formality of undergoing the measurements for the Bertillon system, which has been introduced at the Providence County Jail and Rhode Island State Prison. When Deputy Sheriff Frank Viall took her down there in a carriage she had her first excursion outside the House of Correction in 19 years. The last time was when she escaped from that institution and was at liberty for four days, in 1895, finally being recaptured by Charles Hunt, then Superintendent of the State institutions and later Chief of Police of Providence.

While an inmate of the place Miss Judd made many friends among the matrons, keepers and occupants, and for many years was practically in charge of the hospital connected with the institution. She is an expert with the embroidery needle, an excellent nurse and a good cook. These things have been taught her with the view of equipping her with the wherewithal to earn an honest and upright living.

Recent Deaths.

William S. Nicol.

A sad death from drowning Monday morning was that of Mr. William S. Nicol, who has for many years been employed as gardener for Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, at "Beech Bound." Mr. Nicol was enjoying a bath off the shore near the Clarke estate and it is thought that he was seized with cramps. He was drowned before assistance could reach him. Word was quickly despatched to Mrs. Nicol and Medical Examiner Feroyd was summoned. He viewed the body and pronounced death due to accidental drowning,

Mr. Nicol was one of the best gardeners in the city. He has been in the employ of Mr. Finlay and Mr. Theodore M. Davis. Fight years ago he began his duties at "Reech Bound." He was a member of the Newport Horticultural Society and was an earnest worker in that organization. He was also a member of Coronet Council, R. A.

A widow and two children survive him.

The funeral took place from the United Congregational Church Wednesday afternoon with a large attendance, including many of the gardeners and florists in the city; also members from the various societies of which he was a member. Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard conducted the service and the bearers were Messrs, Samuel M. Young, Thomas L. Bain, Robert Christie, Andrew K. McMahou, James Brown and John B. Urquhart.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarke bud just returned from Europe, arriving in Newport on Sunday.

The Republican City Committee and the Newport Republican Association, working in conjunction, will form a regiment for the Presidential campaign in this state. Some big parades are expected in the state and the Newport Republicans will probably take part.

The work on the new high school building has progressed so far as to be visible from the street. The big pile of dirt that has been lying on the front of the lot is being earted away, and it has hardened up so, since it was removed from thecellar, that it has to be loosened with pickax and crowbar.

On Tuesday word was received of the death in Providence of Mrs. Anna B. Burrington, widow of Mr. Charles B. Burrington, Mrs. Burrington was a daughter of the late Job A. Peckham of Newport, and leaves one son, Mr. Arthur S. Burrington.

Miss Alice H. Rutherford, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. George Crocker, will be married to Mr. J. Langdon Erving to New York this month. The wedding will be a very quiet one, on account of Miss Rutherford being in mourning.

On Friday evening, October 21st, Grand Chanceller Ephraim P. Whiting of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Knights of Pythias, will visit Redwood Lodge, No. 11, of this city.

Mrs. Timothy Peckham of this city is visiting friends in Greenwich, R. I.

Newport County Fair.

The annual fair by the Newport County Agricultural Society will take place on September 27, 28, 29, and 30. An interesting program of sports, amusements, and entertainments has been arranged for every day of the fair, and there ought to be plenty to amuse the young people.

On Tuesday night there will be a game of basket ball between the Y. M. C. A. team of Newport and the Signal Corps team of Fall River. Wednesday evening the Sweet and Dunn Vaudeville and Magic Company will entertain. Thursday evening the Banjo Club of Fall River will render an entirely new program. The prize speaking and prize singing will take place on Friday evening, with a violin solo by Josie Authony, etc. On Thursday afternoon there will be a football game between teams from Fall River and Newport. The children's fete will be on Friday afternoon, games beginning at 2:80.

The awards in the various classes will be made on Wednesday. There will be music and dancing every evening.

Middletown Cavalcade.

The Middletown Cavalcade has been prought to life again for the campaign of 1904. A meeting was held at the town hall in Middletown on Thursday evening when steps were taken to reorganize the body. There was a large gathering present and much interest was manifested in the project. It was announced that this year residents of the other towns and city in the county will be urged to join in order that the Cavalcade may be may up of residents of the county instead of being limited to Middietown.

The following officers were elec. 1: The following orners were enec. a: Colonel—Howard R. Peckham. Lieutenant Colonel—John T. Carr. Adjutant—Benjamin Caswell. Major—William Spoouer. Commissary—James Anthony. Assistant Commissary—James R. Phase.

hase. Paymaster—Louis R. Manchester.

Quartermaster—Arthur R. Anthony. Chaplain—Nathaniel Peckham. Captaine—J. Overton Peckham. Captaine-J. Overton Peckin Harry E. Peckham, Herbert Chass.

Wedding Bells.

Hamilian Fleiding.

Miss Sadie Fielding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fielding, was married to Mr. Robert J. Hamilton Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Reccord of the Channing Memorial Church, Miss Theresa Daily was bridesmaid and Mr. Philip Ebbitt acted as best man.

A reception followed the ceremony, which was largely attended. Many useful and pretty gifts were sent to the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left via Kall River line for New York on their wedding trip.

It is reported that the marriage of Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of Mr. William Walderf Aster, to Captain Spender-Clay, will take place in London on October 29th. The marriage will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminister. The Bishop of London will be the officiating clergyman assisted by the Archdescon.

The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Field Peckham, widow of Mr. Peleg Peckham, who died on the steamer for Scotland on July 24th, were brought to Newport the past week for interment. Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Belmout Memorial Chapel. The Newport Artillery Company en-

joyed a field day at the Clam Bake Club on Thursday, the command turning out with full ranks. The storm of the early morning was threatening but the weather was fairly good for the outing.

There will be a discussion of the proposed teacher training course of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association at the Second Baptist Church in this city on Monday evening next.

The last Boston excursion of the gaason, which arrived on Thursday, brought only 135 passengers, the small number probably being due to the atorm.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sherman have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Merrill, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peckham

abd daughters are at Jackson, N.H., for a few weeks. Mr. Roland King of this city has

been granted a palent for a new pipe

Miss Sadie Hargous Elliott, who has been spending the summer abroad, has

Middletown.

Mr. J. Percival Grinnell returned Mr. J. Percival Grinnett returned Tuesday to resume his studies at the Kingston Agricultural College. Several other young men from the town are to take up a course of study there, among them being Crawford P. Hart, Julian Peckham and Everett Littlefield of Portsmouth. The full term of the College began Wednesday.

The Rev. J. T. Huntington, Indian avenue, is entertaining his son, Mr. Harry Huntington of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel H. Peabody, Honeyman Hill, are entertaining the Rev. James O. Thompson of Fair-baven, Mass., a former pastor at the Methodist Episcopal Church over 29 years ago. He was the preacher at that church on Sunday afternoon last. The Sunday evening services were conducted by Rev. Joshua Monroe, an evangelist from Boston.

There was a meeting held Tuesday it Bristol, of the Epworth League subdistrict convention which was to have convened at Portsmouth,

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham and family left Saturday for Peru, Vermont, where they will vist Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Farnum, Mrs. Peckham's parents.

Mrs. John Brice and son, of Yarmouthport, Mass., formerly of Newport and Middletown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sisson.

Portsmouth.

Mrs. Perry G. Case, and her graud-son, Mr. Philip B. Case, who have been spending the summer at "Wappluaug," have returned to Newport.

Very little was seen or known of tramps upon the Island up to the time of the advent of the electrics. Since then they have been becoming more of a frequent nuisance and have caused not a little annoyance, this summer in par-

Mr. and Mrs. Constant W. Chase are entertaining the Misses Cole, of Washington.

Mrs. George Elliot is with her mother, Mrs. John R. Manchester who is quite ill

The Barker farm, opposite South-wick's Grove, Middletown, has recently been purchased by Miss Adeline Agnes Tuck of this town. Under the direction of Contractor Charles Harrington a large heultouse, 200 feet long, is being erected upon the premises and several smaller houses will be built, it being the intention to start a poultry plant.

Miss Ethel M. Carter who has recent ly undergone a successful operation at the Newport Hospital, has returned to her home much improved in health.

The name Portsmouth Grove road was changed to Bradford avenue at a special meeting of the town council last week. It was also voted that the town use the voting machine system in the coming election.

Block Island.

Affairs of the Town of New Shore-ham have again been brought to public uctice by the publication of the report of the special commission appointed in May to not with the town council to expend the appropriation of \$14,000 for the completion of the lower harbor in that town. The commission feels somewhat aggreed because their duties consisted of fluding our that they had be duties, the former commission never to duties, the former commission never having been discharged. However, the commission makes a detailed report upon the history of the Great Satt Pond and condemns the whole business. ness. The commission consists of Edward M. Suilivan of Providence, J. Eugene Littlefield of New Shoreham and Patrick J. Murphy of Newport.

Mrs. Rusena, wife of Mr. D. A. Mitchell, died at her residence here on Sunday last after a long illness. She Sunday last after a long illness. She had been sick for most of the summer and her friends and relatives had despaired of her recovery. Mrs. Mitchell was a most estimable woman and one who never spared herself when work was to be done. For many years she had shared with her husband in the management of the Highland House and the prosperity of this hotel was due in no small degree to her careful foresignt, business ability, and untiring energy. tiring energy.

Colonel Dalton E. Young is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hazard and M1. and Mrs. John B. Tilley have gone to the White Mountains on a visit.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island indefinitely postponed the summer meeting, which was to have been held at the Casino on Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Proud Lee, formerly of this city, but now of Pittsfield, Mass, is visiting relatives in this city.

Chlef Engineer Kirwin has been in Chattanooga, Tenn., the past week attending the annual meeting of the fire chiefs of the United States.

Superintendent Lull arrived home from his European trip on Sunday, after apending the summer abroad travelling.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met on Tuesday evening with Mrs. R. C. Ebbs on Powel avenue, it being the last meeting before the annual.

Mr. Robert Frame has arrived home after a visit to New Jersey.

J. E. Seabury and others have sold been spending the summer abroad, has arrived in New York.

Miss Best, daughter of Mrs. Clermont
L. Best, is at Tuxedo visiting friends. Copyright, 1903, by Frederick, A. Stokes Co.

Author of "Jennie Baster. Journalist," Etc.

room and the door closed behind him than De Courcy, with an impetuous movement that startled the girl, flung himself at her feet. Her first impulse was to step quickly back, but she checked it and stood her ground.

"Oh, divine Frances!" he cried, "how impatiently I have waited for this rapt moment when I might declare to you""Sir, I beg of you to rise. "Tis not

seemly you should demean yourself

"Tis seemly that the whole world should grovel at your feet, my lady of the free forest, for all who look upon you must love you, and for me, who have not the cold heart of this northern people, I adore you, and do here

"You take me at a disadvantage, sir. I have never been spoken to thus. I am but a child and unnecustomed; only sixteen this very day. I ask you

"Most beauteous nymph! How many grand ladies of our court would give all they possess to make such confession truly. Aye, the queen fierself, I do assure you, sweetest, such argu-

ment will never daunt a lover."
"I implore you, sir, to arise. My father may return."

"That he will not. And if he did 'twould pleasure him to see my suit advancing. I loved you from the first moment I beheld you, and, though you used me with contumely, yet I solaced my wounded heart that 'twas me you noticed, and me only, even though your glance was tinged with scorn."

· Notwithstanding a situation that called for fact, she was unable to resist a touch of the linguistic rapier, and her eyes twinkled with suppressed merriment as she said, "You forget, slr, that I also distinguished the keep-er of the hounds with my regard," but, seeing he winced, she recollected her position and added: "In truth, I was most charlishly rude in the forest, and I am glad you spoke of it, that I now have opportunity to beg your pardon very humbly. I have learned since then that you stand high in my dear father's regard, and indeed he chided me for my violence, as 'twas his duty to do by a wayward child." 🗻

The gallant was visibly flattered by this tribute to his amour propre. He seized her hand and pressed his lips to it, the tremor which passed over her at this action being probably misinterpreted by his unquenchable vanity. The tension was relieved by a low road from the street, a sound that had in it the menace of some wild beast roused to anger. It brought to the girl a reminiscence of her disturbed dreams.

"Good heaven, what is it?" she exclaimed, snatching away her hand and running to the window. Her suit-or rose to his feet, daintily dusted the knees of his silken wear with a film of lace that did duty for a handkerchief.

and followed her.
The street below was packed with people howling round a carriage that seemed blocked by the press. The stout coachman, gorgeous in splendid livery, had some ado to restrain the spirited horses, maddened and praneing with the interference and the outcry. Cudgels were shaken aloft in the air, and there were shouts of "Trai-"Tyrant!" and other epithets so degrading that Frances put her hands to her ears in horrified dismay.
"Whom are they threatening so fiend-

ishly?" she whispered.

'That is your father's carriage," an

swered De Courcy.

Before she could make further inquiry there came up to them the cold,

dominating tones of her father's voice clear above that tumult: "Strike through!" " The stout coachman laid about him

moment abandoned the head of Strafford to alight on that of the driver. The horses plunged fiercely into the The cruel progress changed the tenor of the cries, as if a walling stop of a great organ had suddenly taken the place of the open diapason. The press was so great that those in front could not make for safety, and the disappearing coach was greeted with screams of terror and was fol-lowed by groans of agony. Men went down before it like ripe grain before a

"Oh, oh, oh!" moaned the girl, all color leaving her face.

'It serves the dogs right," said De Courcy. "How dare they more the way of a noble, and the chief minister "How dare they block the of state."

"I-I cannot look on this," lamented Frances, shrinking back to the table and leaning against it as one about to faint, forgetting her desire to avoid further demonstration from her companion in the trapidation which followed the scone she had witnessed.

"Indeed they were most mercifully dealt with, those scallions. The king of France would have sent a troop of horse to suber them back into their kennels. "Strike through?" cried his lordship, and 'tis a good phrase, most sulfable motto for a coat of arms, a hand grasping a dagger above it. Strike through! I shall not forget it. But 'twos a softer and more endearing theme I wished to"--

"Sir, I beseeth your polite consideration to be sways the mobility of the later migh distraught with what There are so many versions of what I have seen and um illed with a fear is supposed to have happened that of London. Tis not the courtly city I none can sift the truth. It is said that expected to behold. I am not myself.

left in Pandora's casket, and London were grin: ladeed to be more hereft. "But even if the then the receptable of that decentral west seems incredible—the king can liberate him at a word?

No sooner was the earl quit of the man. May I make my first draft on Madam Pandora's box by hoping that I am to see you at this hour to-

> "Yes-tomorrow-tomorrow" gasped the girl faintly.

CHAPTER V. DRIZZLING rain had set in and had driven the crowds from the streets. Frances drew a chair to the window of the library and sat there meditating on the strange events in which she was taking some small part, so different from the tranquil happenings of the district she had known all her life. She had imagined London a city of palaces facing broad streets, fanciedly, if not literally, paved with gold-a town of gayety and laughter; and here was the reality, a cavernous, squalid, gloomy, human warren, peopled with murky demons bent on outrage of some

sort, ill natured and threatening. As the day waned she saw that in spite of the rain the mob was collecting again, its atoms running hither and thither, calling to each other; bedraggled beings laboring under some common excitement. And now its roar came to her again, farther off than be-fore—a roar that chilled her while she listened, and the wave of sound this time seemed to have a fearful note of exultation in it. She wondered what had happened, and was auxious for her father if he were at the mercy of it. Mrs. Jarrett came into the room, followed by a manservant, and also by one of her father's secretaries, as the woman whispered to the girl:

"My lady, we must close the shutters and bar them tightly, for the ruffians are threatening again, and may be here in force at any moment to stone the windows, as they have done before."

The secretary seated bimself at the table and was arranging papers. The manservant opened the windows, from which Frances drew back, and now the cries came distinctly to her. "Death cries came distinctly to her. cries came distinctly to her. "Death to Strafford!" "Down with the ty-rant!" "To the block with the king's earl!" were some of the shouts she heard lustily called forth.

"Oh! I fear my father is in danger. Do you think they have him in their power, that they exult so?"

Good Mrs. Jurrett, anxiety on her own honest face, soothed her young mistress, and the secretary came forward.

"Be not troubled, madam," he said "While they cry "To the block" it shows they have not possession of his lordship's person, but hope to stir up ran-cor to his disfavor. While they shout for process of law, his lordship is safe, for the law is in his hands and in those of the king, whose behests he carries out."

This seemed a reasonable deduction and it calmed the inquirer, although there remained to her disquietude the accent of triumph in the voice of the mob.

"Death to Strafford!" was the burden of the melain, but now one shouted, "Justice on Strafford!" though his meaning was clearly the same as the others. There was no dissenting outery, and this unanimous hatred, so rehemently expressed, terrified at least one listener. Why was her father so universally detested? What had he done? Stern he was undoubtedly, but just, as his reception of herself had shown, and courteous to all to whom she heard him speak; yet the memory of that phrase, "Strike through!" utter ed with such ruthless coldness, baunt-ed her memory, and she heard again the shricks of those trampled under-It was an indication that what foot. he had to do he did with all his might, reckless of consequence. If any occupied his path, the obstructor had to stand aside or go down, and such a

course does not make for popularity.

The windows being now shuttered and harred securely, and the tumult muffled into indistinct murmur, lights were brought in. Mrs. Jarrett urged the girl to partake of some refreshment, but Frances insisted on walting for her father. The secretary, seeing her anxiety, said:

"Mr. Vollins went out some two hours ago to learn what was taking place, and I am sure if anything serious had happened he would have been here before now with tidings."
"Who is Mr. Vollins?"

"His lordship's treasurer, madam." As the words were uttered, the door opened, disclosing John Vollins, the expression of whose serious, clean shaven face gave little promise of encourage-

ment. "What news, Mr. Vollins? The mob seems rampant again," spoke up the

"Disquieting news, or I am misled. The rumor is everywhere believed that his lordship was arrested in parliament

this afternoon and is now in prison."
"Impossible! "Twould be a breach
of privilege. In parliament! It cannot Did you visit the precincts of be. parliament?"

"No man can get within a mile of it, the mass of people is so great. It seems as if all London were concentrated there, and one is swept hither and thither in the crush like a straw on the billows of the sea. Progress is out of the question except in whatparliament, behind closed doors, im-"Ent you will at least hid me hope?" peached his lordship, and that when "Surely, surely, all of us may hope," the demanded entrance to his place be "Why, 'twas the last and only gift was arrested by order of the two houses

"But even if that were true-and it

"They say even the king and court have fied and that hereafter parliament will be supreme, but one cannot believe what is firing through the streets this night. The people are mad.

Mrs. Jarrett bovered about the young lady in case an announcement to fraught with dread to all of them should prove too much for her, but Frances was the most collected of any there. "If that is all," she said calmly, 'twill be but a temporary inconvenience to my father which he will make little of. He has committed no crime, and may face with fortitude the judgment of his peers, certain of trium-phant acquittal. He is in London by command of the king, his master, and his majesty will see to it, should all else fail, that he suffers not for his obedi-

This conclusion was so reasonable that it had the effect of soothing the apprehensions of all who heard it, and young as she was, Frances seemed to assume a place of authority in the estimation of those present, which was to stand her in good stead later in the

It was after 9 o'clock that there was a rap at the door.
"Who is there?" asked the secretary

through the grating.

"A messenger from the court," was the reply. Frances had come up the hall on hearing the challenge.
"What name?" demanded the secre

tary.
"De Courcy. Open quickly, I beg of you. The mob has surged down the street, but it may return at any mo-

"Open," said Frances, with decision,

and the secretary obeyed.

De Courcy came in, unrecognizable at first because of the cloak that enveloped him. The door was secured behind him, and be flung his cloak to one of the men standing there. His gay plumage was somewhat ruffled, and the girl ever thought she would be so beartily

"is it true that my father is sent to the Tower?" were her first words. "No, mademoiselle; but he is in

custody, arrested by order of parliament, and at this moment detained in the house of James Maxwell, keeper of the Black Rod, who took his sword from him and is responsible for his safety. 'Tis said he will be taken to the Tower tomorrow, but they reckon not on the good will of some of us who are his friends, and they forget the power of the king."
Frances frowned, but said:

"What were the circumstances of my father's arrest? What do they charge against him?"

"God knows what the indictment is; chiefly that he is Strafford, I think. He entered the house of lords this afternoon and walked with customary dignity to his place, but was curtly ordered to withdraw until he was sent for, as the commons were at that moment enunciating their formula against him. He withdrew in the face of this loud protest, and at last, being called, stood before them; was commanded to kneel, which, with some hesitation, he did, while the articles to his disparage ment were read from the woolsack He was then dismissed, and, once in the outer room again, the Black Rod demanded his sword and so conducted him, under restraint, to a carriage; ne man of all then present capping to him, aithough they had been obsequious enough when he entered. A scurvy

"Were you among them?"

"Not I: I give you the account as 'twas told to me, but had I been in that contemptible company, my hat would have gone lower than ever before."

"You have not seen my father then? He has sent no message by you?" "I have not seen him, but I come to

crave a few words with you in private." "Sir, you must excuse me. I am so tense with anxiety about my father, I can think of naught else."

"'Tis on that subject I wish to discourse. He has set in train a series of events in which I boped to ald bim, but it is like to go awry through this most unlocked for arrest. That is why I was bere this morning, and the com mission was to have been completed to

morrow. Did he say anything to you about it?" "You heard all be said to me today. I saw him for but a moment, and that in your presence."

had hoped his lordship made a confident of you, so my mission were the easier of accomplishment."

"If it has to do with his welfare. I am ready to confer with you. Come with me to the library."

But before they could quit the hall they were aware that another was taking advantage of the lull in the street to seek entrance to the man-Frances paused to learn the re-This time it was an envoy from Strafford himself, and he brought a letter addressed to "Mistress Frances Wentworth." She opened and read the note with eager anticipation, forget-ting for the moment all who were

standing there. Sweetheart—You have heard before this what hath befailen me, yet trust thou in the goodness of God that my enemies shall do ne no harf. I am troubled that you should be in London at this time, where I can be of no help to you. It would please me to know that you were safe in the home where you have lived until this present time. Think not that you can assist me other than by obeying, for I trust in God and the king and in the average of that I am imposent of the for I trust in God and the king and in the assurance that I am innocent of the charges malice both brought against me. Therefore be in no way alarmed, but betake yourself straightway to the north, there to wait with your brother, as heretofore, until I send a message for you, which I hope to do right speedily. Travel in comfort and security, and take with you such of my household as will secure both.

both.

My trensurer, John Vollins, will give
you all money you require, and this letter
is his assurance to fulfill your wishes in
this and every respect. Trust in God;
give way to no fear, but beer yourself
as my daughter. Your loving father,
STRAFFORD.

The young woman folded the letter vithout a word, except to the secretary, to whom she said:

"My father writes in good confidence, sceing no cause for alarm, having assurance of bis innocence and faith in God and the king."

Then she led the way to the library, followed by De Courcy, but in band-

whereupon the Frenchman, with so slight hesitation, possibly remembering a different plea on that spot a few bours before, began his recital.

"This morning his lordship, your honored father, requested my sesistance in a business which he thought I was capable of bringing to a satisfactory conclusion. It concerned a highly placed personage, whom it is perhaps improper for me to name, and perhaps unnecessary for me to particu-larize further. His lordship's intention was to present this exalted lady with some gift which she would value for its intrinsic worth no less than its ar-tistic quality, and, as he professed himself no judge of such, preferring to de-pend upon the well known taste of my nution in delicate articles of merit, also so far complimenting me as to believe that I could, in suitable manner and phrase, present this token to the gracious accepter of it, he desired my Inter vention, and I promised so to pleasure him to the best of my poor abilities. On leaving you this morning I made selection of the gift, and furthermore gave hint to the recipient of its intended presentation—a hint, I may say, which was received with palpable delight. Judge, then, my consternation when I heard of the earl's arrest, for he had promised to pay me the money

The young man paused, his listener condering with her eyes on the floor. She had such a deep distrust of him, and was so well aware of the preju dice, that she struggled against it, praying for an unblased mind. Yet much that he had said coincided with certain things she knew-her father's desire that the queen should cease from meddling in affairs of state to his disadvantage and theirs; his seeming friendship for De Courcy, although he despised him; his intention that she should be civil to him: his disclaimet of all knowledge regarding what a woman valued in a gift when he presented her with a full purse the night before—all these fitted with the Frenchman's story. The suppliant, scrutinizing her perplexed brow, seem ed to fear that his chance of getting the money was vanishing, as he con tinued on the line most likely to in-

cline her to favor his present demand.
"Of course I should not have troubled you in this matter did I not think that if the arrangement your father wished to make was important this morning it is ten times more important tonight. Indeed his liberty may depend upon it. I am well aware that it is open to me to say to the lady, 'Lord Strafford is in prison and is unable to carry out his generous intentions,' but I fear the deep disappointment will outweigh the force of the reasoning. Your charming sex is not always strictly logical."

'What was the sum agreed upon?" asked Frances, tooking suddenly up.

"A thowand pounds in gold." The question had been sprung upon him, and he had answered without thought, but as he watched her reselute face a shade of disappointment passed over his own, as if of inward regret that he had not made the amount arger should ber determination prove his ally.

"I shall see that you get the money.
If not tonight at the time promised." She sent for Volline and placed the case before him. The treasurer stood by the table with inecrutable face and

listened in silence, his somewhat fur tive look bent on the Frenchman. "Has M. De Courcy some scrap of writing in which my lord signifies that

considerable a payment is to be "My dear fellow, this relates to busi-

ness that is not put in writing between gentlemen," said the foreigner basti-"I am not a gentleman, but merely

the custodian of his lordship's purse. I dare not pay out gold without his lordship's warrunt over bis own signs "Mr: Vollins," plended the girl eager-

ly, "my father's life and liberty may depend on this disbursement. I will be your warrant. I have money of my own in the north, many times the sum I request you to pay. Should my fa-ther object I will refund to you the thousand pounds. Indeed, I will remit it to you in any case, and my father need know nothing of this transaction, therefore you cannot be held in scath."
"E must not do it," said Voilins. "His

lordship is a very strict man of business and will hold me to account. He ould forgive you, madam, but would be merciless with me did I consent to so unheard of a proposal. I dare not count out a thousand pounds to the first man who steps from the street and asks for it, giving me his bare word."

"But you have my word as well, Mr.

Vollins," urged the girl.
"Madam, I beseech you to consider my position. I am but a servant. The money is not mine or you were welcome to it. Yet why all this baste? His lordship can undoubtedly be com municated with tomorrow, and then a word or line from him is sufficient."

"You have an adage, sir, of striking while the iron is hot. The iron may be cool enough by the time your seruples of legality are satisfied," warned De Courcy.

"His lordship can be communicated with. You are quite right, Mr. Volwith. Has," cried Frances, remembering. "He bas communicated with car. I ask you

to read this lette, and then to pay the thousand pounds required of you Voltins read the letter with exaster iting slowness and said at just;

"There is nothing here authorizing me to pay the gentleman a thousand pounds. "True, there is not, but my father

says you are to pay me what moneys require. I require at this moment a thousand pounds in gold."

"The money is for your safe conduct to the north." "You have read my father's letter more carelessly than I supposed by the time you took. He says you are to fal-fill my wishes in this and every re-

pect. Do you still refuse me?"
"No, madam, but I venture to advise you strongly against the payment." "I thank you for your advice. I can

certify that you have done your duty fully and faithfully. Will you kindly bring forth the gold?"

Volling weighed the five bags of cold with careful exactitude and without further speech. De Courcy fastened them to his belt, then looked about him for his cloak, which he at last rememhered to have left in the half. Volling called upon a servant to fetch it, tak-ing it from him at the door. The Frenchman enveloped himself and so hid his treasure. The cautious Vollins had prepared a receipt for him to sign, made out in the name of Frances Wentworth, but De Courcy demurred; it was all very well for the counting house, he said, but not in the highest society. The Earl of Strafford would

Frances herself tore the paper in Frances herself tore the paper in pieces and said that a signature was not necessary, white Vollins made no further protest. She implored De Courcy in a whispered adleu to acquit faithfully the commission with which her father had intrusted him, and be assured her that he was now confident of success, thanking her effusively for the capable conduct of a difficult mat-ter of diplomacy. Then, with a sweep-ing gesture of obelsance, he took his courteous departure.

he the first to object to such a course,

Mr. Vollins deferentially asked Frances to sign a receipt which he had writ-ten, acknowledging the payment of a thousand pounds, and to this document she hurriedly attached her signature.

RANCES made her way to the north, as her duther to north, as her father had directed, and everywhere found the news of his arrest in advance of her—the country ablaze with excitement because of it. The world would go well once Strafford was laid low. He had deluded and misled the good king, as Buckingham did before him. Buck-ingham had fallen by the knife; Strafford should fall by the ax. Then the untrammeled king would rule well; quietness and industry would succeed this unbealthy period of fever and unrest.

The girl was appalled to meet everywhere this intense hatred of her fa-ther, and in her own home she was surrounded by it. Even her brother could not be aroused to sympathy, for he regarded his father not only as a traitor o his country, but as a domestic delinquent also, who had neglected and deserted his young wife, leaving her to die uncomforted without even a message from the husband for whom she had almost sacrificed her good name, bearing uncomplaining his absence and her father's wrath. During the winter Frances saw little

of her brother. Thomas Wentworth was here and there riding the country, imagining, with the confidence of ex-treme youth, that he was mixing in great affairs, as indeed he was, al-though he was too young to have much influence in directing them. The land was in a ferment, and the wildest rumors were alloat. Strafford had escaped from the Tower and had taken flight abroad, like so many of his friends who had now scattered in fear to France or to Holland. Again it was said the king's soldiers had attacked the Tower, liberated Strafford, and the Black Man was at the head of the wild Irish, resolved on the subjugation of England. Next, the queen had called on France for aid, and an invasion was imminent.

tion, drilling and the concealing of arms against the time they should be urgently needed, and much galloping to and fro; a stirring period for the young, an anxious winter for the old. and Thomas Wentworth was in the thick of it all, mysteriously departing, unexpectedly returning, always more foolishly important than there was any occasion for. Yet had he in him the making of a man who was shortly to be tried by fire god steel when greater wisdom crowned him than was at present the case.

Since the letter she had received on the night of his arrest, the daughter heard no word from the father. Had he again forgotten, or were his mes-sages intercepted? She did not know and was never to know. She had written to him, saying she had obeyed him, but there was no acknowledgment that her letter laid reached its destination. Thus she waited and waited, gnawing impatience and dread chasing the rose from her cheeks, until she could wait no longer. Her horse and the south ern road were at her disposal, with London, excusing herself for thus in spirit breaking her father's command by the assurance that he had not forbidden ber retura.

She avoided her father's mansion, knowing that Lady Strafford and ber children were now in residence there, and went to the inn where she had formerly lodged. She soon learned that it was one thing to go to London and quite another to obtain entrance to Westminster hall, where the great trial, now approaching its end, was the fashionable magnet of the town. No place of amusement ever collected such audiences, and, although money will over-come many difficulties, she found it could not purchase admission to the trial through any source that was available. Perhaps if she had been more conversant with the ways of the metropolis the golden key might have shot back the bolt, but with her present knowledge she was at her wits' end. Almost in despair a happy thought

occurred in her. She wrote a note to John Vollins, her father's treasurer, and asked him to call upon her, which the good man did at the hour she set. Your father would be troubled to

know you are in London when he thinks you safe at home," he said.

"I could not help it, Mr. Vollins. I was in a fever of distraction and must have come even if I had walked. But my father need never know, and you remember he wrote that you were to help me. I wish a place in Westmin-ster ball and cannot attain it by any other means in my power than by asking you." "It is difficult of attainment. I ad-

vise you not to go there, for if his lord-ship happened to catch sight of you in that throng who knows but at a critical moment it might unnervo him, for he is a man fighting with his back

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 1|TREE.(

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The Red Tide at Cedar Greek

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 19, 1244

ONG before sunrise the morning of musketry aroused the men of Thorburn's division, holding from their sleep. They stumbled from their quarters into darkness and fog to find Kershaw's Confederate infantry rushing over the parapets. Before a defeisive shot could be fired Kershaw's men laid hold of seven cannon, selzed hundreds of prisoners, turned the guns on those who retreated and in short

prise of Phil Sheridan's line at Cedar Sheridan had left the front four days

Early's initial stroke in his famous sur-

undetake a battle.

Before leaving the camps Sheridan posted Crook's command, the Eighth forces for a second blow and, avoiding corps, including Thorburn's division, the direct attack on the Sixth corps, along the valley pike on the left. Next came the Nineteenth corps—Emory's along the east bank of the creek, with the Sixth corps, under Wright, on the right of the Nineteenth. The cavalry hovered on the extreme flanks, watching the roads that come in from the east and west. Leaving the command to General H. G. Wright, Sheridan set out or, the 15th to cross the Blue Ridge east.

On the 17th Sheridan had finished his mission and returned as far as Marthisburg. On the 18th he started up the villey pike on horseback and halt-ed in Winchester for the night. Early on the 19th he was aroused by an of-ficer on duty with the word that artilery firing could be heard at Cedar creek. The report said that the firing was not continuous and might be caus ed by a reconnoissance, and Sheridar leisurely awaited his breakfast.

Meanwhile Early had advanced three columns to support Rumseur's attack. Crook's command, which was isolated and the furthest front, had been enveloped by the Confederate divisions of Kershaw, Ramseur, Pegram and Gordon. At the same time Wharton's Condon. At the same time whartor's confederate division, formerly Breckin-ridge's, advanced ngainst Emory's Ninetenth corps. Crook's entire corps was oberwhelmed and his ranks scattered, but at the camp of the Nine-teenth corps the division of Grover stood at arms, having been ordered out

on a recommoissance at daylight.

Generals Wright and Emory were promptly at the front and, having formed a line of defense, awaited the coming of Kershaw, who was in Crook's camp pursuing the defeated soldiers. But further surprise awaited the Federal line. Gordon and Pegram had passed around Crook and, deflect ing, struck the Nineteenth corps in the flank, being sheltered from view by the heavy tog that hung over the valley. The Confederate cannon soon enfinded the works of the Mneteenth corps, and General Wright ordered it to fall back. A stirring episode of the retreat of the A suring episode of the retreat of the Rineteenth corps is described by Colonel H. E. Hill of the Eighth Vermont. Says Colonel Hill: "In the early morning fight the colors of the Eighth Vermont research to the think orders and the colors of the Eighth Vermont. passed through a terrible ordeal and received a bloody baptism. Suddenly a mass of enemies confronted the flags and with hoarse shouts demanded their surrender. Defiant shouts went back: "vever! Never!" And then amid tremendous excitement, commenced one of the host desperate and ugly hand to hand conflicts over the flags that have ever been recorded. Men seemed more like demons than human beings as they struck flercely at each other with clubbed muskets and bayonets. A Confederate of powerful build attempted to buyonet Corporal Worden of the color guard. Worden, a tall, sinewy man, who had no bayonet on his musket, parried his enemy's thrusts until some one—I think Sergeant Brown shot the assailant dead. Another Conthen leveled his musket and shot Corporal Petre, who held the col-ors, in the thigh, a terrible wound, from which he died that night. Petre held the regimental day. He cried out: Boys, leave me! Take care of your-selves and the dag! But in that vor tex of hell men did not forget the col ors, and as Petre crawled away to die they wele instantly seized and borne aloft by Corporal Perham and were as instantly demanded again by an as sailant who attempted to grasp them Sergeant Shores of the guard placed his musket at the man's breast and fired, inspiritly killing him. But now another lifte flash, and a bullet from the dead southerner's companion killed Corporal Perham, and the colors fell to the carth. Once more, amid terrific yells, the colors went up, this time held

by Corporal Blanchard, and the car-"The light for the colors continued. Confederate discharged his rifle within a foot of Corporal Bemis of the color guard and wounded him, but was, in three shot dead by one of our A little later Sergeant Shores and Lemuel Simpson were standing together by the flags when three Confederates attacked them and ordered them to surrender. As the assallants had just discharged their pieces Simpson immediately fired and shot one, and Sergeant Shores bayoneted the other. Sergeant Moran, whose devotion to the flag had been intensified by the regiment's forty-four days' heroic action before Port Hudson, marvelous-

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ly escaped. He was in the hottest of the fight, however, and held the United Oct. 19, 1804, terrific volleys of States diag all the while, assisting several times in protecting the regimental colors. But as the enemy crowded on Sheridan's left flank at Cedar creek, a hundred men in gray took the place

of a dozen grasping for the flags."

This gallant band of Green Mountain boys entered the fight numbering 159 soldiers and sixtem officers. Over 160 of the soldiers fell, and thirteen of the officers were killed or wounded.

The salvation of Theridan's army depended upon the farth corps, which General Wright brought up to interorder swept Thorburn's camp have of pose between the broken ranks of the This was General Jubal A. Eighth and Nineteenth corps and their vigorous pursuers. The leader of the Sixth, General Ricketts, was wounded at the outset, and the second in command, General Getty, formed a line before the attack. He had been warned of trouble, but had ignored it better planted to command the roads teries planted to command the roads cause he believed that Early was too down the valley. A counter charge of far away from his base of supplies to the Sixth corps was checked by Early's artillery.

General Early promptly railied his

moved to the Federal left to engage the cavalry. Sheridan reached the front at 1 o'clock and saw the repulse of Early by the line of troopers. Arriving within three miles of the extreme front of the old camp, Sheridan met the first organized body of troops, Ricketts' and Wheaton's divisions of the Sixth corps. These troops had retired less than two miles from their old camp. Farther on he met Getty's division on a hillside in position, and riding up the steep to them he took off his hat and was received with cheers. A little farther on he met General Tor bert, who with his cavalry corps was resisting the enemy's advance. Torbert said, "My God, I'm glad you've

Turning to the front again Sheridan vas greeted with a line of regimental flags that rose up out of the ground to welcome him. These were the colors of Crook, whose men had been at the extreme front and had been surprised at the sudden attack of the morning.

The warning of an impending attack which Sheridan had ignored was to the effect that the renowned General Longstreet was on his way to the valley to join Early in crushing the Federals. The events of the morning gave color to this report, and Sheridan determined to act with caution. He set about rearranging his lines, with the



VERMONTERS BATTLING FOR THEIR FLAGS. soundest of the infantry in the centhat is to say, the Sixth and Nine teenth corps, with the cavalry division of Custer on the right and the divisions of Merritt and Wilson on the left. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the column was put in motion. At the first assault Early's line gave way, the Federal in-fantry sweeping over stone walls and every form of cover, and the cavalry dashing in upon the flanks to clean up the burrying fugitives as prisoners.

In the exciting pursuit the cavalry

brigade of Colonel Charles Russell Lowell charged among the houses of the little humlet of Middletown, losing its chivalric and accomplished leader in the first clash of arms. The first Confederate gun capturel that day was taken by the First Vermont cay airy of Custer's line. In sending them in Custer told the Vermonters that he would be satisfied if they got a single gun from the enemy. Before the day ended there were forty-eight guns taken from the enemy by Sheriden's army and of that number twenty-three were credited as trophies to the First Ver mont cavalry. Fighting in company with the Fifth New York cavalry of the same brigade the Vermonters belper to capture forly-five guns, five stands of Confederate colors and 1,000 prison ers. The Confederates were pushed

back beyond the camps they had cap tured in the morning. When the news of this fresh victory reached the north there was an outburst of enthusiasic for the hero, and Sheriden was promot ed major general in the regular arms for his third and final defeat of Early GEORGE L. KILMER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Beat H. Bitcher.

greater power than upon an unseen listener. The awed stillness was sud-denly broken by a splintering crash. and the startled audience, looking up, saw the frail latticework of the alcove shattered, and the king simuling there like a ghost enframed by jagged laths. Stern determination sat on that handsome countenance; a look which said as plainly as words, "This man shall not die!" His hands clutched the broken framework beneath him, and he moistened his lips as if to give atterunce to the words his expression fore-shadowed. But before he could speak, a tall, angular figure sprang out from among the commons and held up a sinewy hand. His face was ablaze with anger; his stentorian voice dominated the hall, envenomed with hatred, striking the ear with terror as does the toar of a tiger.

"The might of England, in parliament assembled, gives judgment untram-meled and unafraid. The king is not here. The king cannot be here. The throne is yacant and must remain va-cant until justice is done."

As the last words rang out, the long index finger, shaken monacingly, pointed at the empty chair. There was de fiance of king or minister in words and tone and gesture, a challenge to the throne. The pale face of the king became ghasily white, his hand trembled and fragments of the latticework fell from beneath it. Irresolution took the place of former determination, and he glanced pitifully from right to left as if seeking human support, of which, in the amazed stillness, there was no indication. Then the fine white hand of an unseen woman showed for a mo ment on his arm like a snowflake, and Charles, with one look of haunting compassion on the prisoner, disappeared from sight. The phantom picture had vanished from its ragged frame without a sound and blank darkness occupied its place. Truly the king was not present, conjured away by the strenuous hand of the flerce combatant on the stage and the soft hand of the woman behind the scenes.
"Who is that man?" whispered Fran-

ces, gazing in frightened fascination on the rude interrupter.
"That is John Pym, the chief prose

cutor und deadly personal enemy of Lord Strafford."

As the girl gazed at this dominating individuality all the froth of confidence in her father's acquittal, whipped up by the chatter of conversation at the beginning, evaporated. There stood the personlifed hatred of England against the Earl of Strafford. No wavering in accent or action there, but a determined man, knowing what he wanted and bent on having it. To her excited imagination the resolute face took on the semblance of a death mask, and the clinched band seemed to grasp the shaft of an ax. It was as if the headsman had suddenly stood forth and claimed his own, and a chill as of the grave swept over the audience with a shudder in Ita wake.

A low wailing cry went sobbing across the silence, a cry that tugged at Strafford's heart when he heard it. What memory did it stir in his troubled mind? A reminiscence of some thing that had escaped him, crowded out by matters of more pressing mo-

"What is that?" he asked anxiously.
"It is nothing, my lord," answered
Vollins, stepping between his master
and the commotion among the women.
"A body has fainted, that is all. They are taking her out."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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Nay, nay, Paulina, dear, That mighty noise you hear Is not, allow me to state, A foint debate A foint debate
Between a thrashing machine
And a boiler factory. Some mean,
Rude people might ray so,
But you should know
Better. Neither is it, please understand,
A collision between a brass band
And a frolley car.
Far

Far From it. Nor yet a phonograph Trying to show how a cage of hyenas thing quite so refined and choice

Notating quite so remed and choice, it is only the silver tongued orator trying out his voice
That you hear;
For this is his year.

For this is his year.
Clear
The track. He comes,
Drowning out the drums,
Making the Japanese war
Sound like the roar
Of suchlar deriver.

sound like the roar
Of sucking doves.
He loves
To make the thunder take a back seat
And to meet
And vanquish the college yell.
When he starts out to spellllind

Rind
You will find
It the part of wisdom to run
Or stuff your ears with about a ton
Of cotton if your eardrums are pets,
For when he lets
Himself out
And starts to spout
It's goodby quiet.
The riot Is on for fair.

Great waves of hot air Surge like cyclones far and near. For this is his year.

The Straw Vote Man.

As regular as the measles, the seven year locust or the shoe string peddler, comes round the straw vote man asking how you are going to vote, as though you knew before having sampled the compaign cigars, listened to the silver tongued orators or looked in through the keyhole at the campaign

· · Is no way to escape him. The who wanted to keep his own s to himself might buy a brace get three trained dogs and surhimself with policemen and a bar's wire fence, and still the straw vote the would spring up from nowhere, notebook in hand, and demand to know on the spot just how he intended to vote.

You may avoid death for a time, and even the assessor if you are unob-trusive and live at a hotel, but there is no way known to the art of strategy by which you can escape the toils of the man who takes the straw vote,

OVER THE BORDER.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

to the wall against implacable and unacrupulous enemies."
"Could you not get me some station

where I might look upon my father un-

"Seats in the hall are not to be picked or chosen. If a place can be come by it will be because some person who thought to attend cannot be pres-

"Do you think that where there are so many faces a chance recognition is possible? I should be but an atom in the multitude,"

"Doubtless his seeing you is most walikely. I shall do my best for you, and hope to obtain an entrance for tomorrow.

And so it came about that Frances was one of the fashionable audience next day, occupying the place of a lady who had attended the trial from the first, but was now thred of it.

The girl listened to the hum of exa-

versation going on round her and caught understandable scraps of it now and then. She was in an entirely new atmosphere, for here every one seemed in favor of Strafford, thought him badly used and was certain be would emerge triumphant from the or-Then let his enemies beware Feminine opinion was unanimous that all those who were concerned in this trial against his lordship would bitterly regret the day they had taken such action. The spirits of Frances rose as she listened. The invariable con-fidence by which she was environed had its inspiring effect on her depress-ed mind. She no longer thought the gathering heartlessly frivolous, as at first she had resentfully estimated it. She was in the midst of enthusiastic champions of her father and realized now as never before the great part he played in the world.

Suddenly there was a movement in the upper part of the hall, and lords and commons filed in to their places. A silence fell on the audience, main-tained also in dignified state by the judges, but to the section occupied by the commons was transferred the rus tle of talk which had previously dis-turbed the stillness of the auditorium. Men bustled about, whispering to this member of parliament or that. Papers and notes were exchanged, while by contrast their lordships seemed like in animate statues.

Once again the center of attention changed. The hall resounded with the measured tramp of armed men. Two rows of soldiers took their stand opposite each other, leaving a clear passage between, and slowly up this passage, with four secretaries and some half dozen others behind him, came a bowed and pallid figure dressed in black, a single decoration relieving the samberness of his costume, which hung, loosely unfitting, about a frame that had become gaunt since its wear began, "That is the Earl of Strafford," whis-

pered the lady on the right, but the remark fell upon unlistening cars. How changed he was! No trace now of that arrogance of which she had caught chance glimpses during her brief acquaintance with him; a broken man who had but a short time to live, whatever might be the verdict of this court. Sentence of death was already passed on him by a higher tribunal, and all this convocation might do was to forestall its execution.

He stood in his place for a moment, and bowed to his judges, but gave no sign that he had knowledge of the existence of his accusers, and the girl began to doubt if the old arrogance had, after all, entirely departed from him. Then, leaning heavily on the arm of one of his secretaries, he sank into his seat and closed his eyes as if the short walk from the burge to the hall of judgment had been too much for him. As he sat thus there stole down to him a boy leading two children, Strafford's eyes opened, and he smiled wanty upon them, put an arm around the boy's neck and foudled the girls to his knee, both of whom were weeping

"Who-who are those?" gasped Frances, yet knowing while she asked, and feeling a pang, half jealousy, half pain, that she must hold aloof unnoticed.

"They are his son and his two daugh-The third daughter is not here." "The third?" she cried in surprise. "Does he then acknowledge a third?"
"The third is an infant too young to know what is going on. Hush! must not talk."

The girl's eagerness fell away from her; she reclined back in her seat and sighed deeply. The preliminaries of the day passed her like a dream, for she knew nothing of the procedure, but at last her attention was aroused, for He saw her father on his feet and be fore she was aware he began to speak, the voice at first cold and calm, pene-trating the remotest corner of that vast room, in argument that even she recognized as clear, logical and dispussioned as if he were setting forth the case of another. He was listened to with the most profound respect by enemies and friends alike. He seemed to brush away the charges against him as If they were very cobwebs of accusation.

As he went on he warmed more to his theme, and by and by the girl, leaning intently forward, drinking in every word, knew that she was listening to oratory such as had never before greeted the ears of England and probably never would again. A breathless ten-sion held the audience spellbound, and it seemed impossible that his direct foe could remain unmoved. The belief in his acquittal now became a certainty and it was every moment more and more evident that this acquittal would also be a triumph. The speaker went on to his perora

"And now, my lords, I thank God I have been, by his blessing, sufficiently instructed in the extreme vanity of all temporal enjoyments, compared to the importance of our eternal duration. And so, my lords, even so with all humility and with all tran-quility of mind, I submit clearly and freely to your judgments. And whether that righteous doom shall be to life or death, I shall repose myself, full of gratitude and confidence, in the arms of the Great Author of my existence."

On none of the vast visible throng had the effective oration exercised

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"Left the grandfather he the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next moraling he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Poxy Grandpa" in his band. The success of the series in the New York fernill was instantaneous, for who has not been of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

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Saturday, September 12, 1904.

The gale of Thursday morning was one of unusual severity in all parts of New England. Newport had reason to congratulate herself that no lives were lost here, for in some sections fatalities resulted.

Governor Garvin has discovered that he is not greater than the General Aseembly and that he cannot force the Assembly to do his bidding. The extraordinary session this week was simply a farce and ended in ignominious defeat for the Governor.

With the resurrection of the Middlelown Cavaleade it may be said that the speciacular part of the political campaign of 1901 is about to begin. The Cavalcade is one of the most effective of the campaign clubs of this vicinity and its return to life will be welcomed by the citizens of Newport.

The warring nations in the Far East seem to be enjoying a needed rest after the arduous campaign of the past few weeks. The two armies have gone through some of the most severe fighting known in history. The Russians have fought well but the Japanese have proved themselves superior both in fighting and strategy.

Mr. Emil S. Blumenkranz has closed his drug store in this city and is now engaged in packing his goods preparatory to removing to Providence where he will engage in business. Mr. Blumenkranz will occupy a fine new building, built especially for him, on the East Side in Providence, and will undoubtedly do a prosperous business

The case of the Russian transport Lens, which has arrived at San Francisco in a disabled condition, is giving the authorities at Washington no end of worry. It is the duty of the United States government to observe strict neutrality and to allow neither of the combatants to gain an advantage by using our harbors. That this neutrality will be maintained to the letter by the President and his advisers is generally admitted.

The elections in Maine and Vermont are now over and both great political parties claim that the former indicates that their purty will carry the prestdential election in November. As a matter of fact probably the Maine election did not prove anything but certainly the Vermont result showed a very remarkable gain in the Republican ranks. It will be easier to tell in November than it is now who will be the next President but everything indicales that nothing can prevent the re-election of President Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority.

Newport as a Resort.

Now that the season in Newport is at an end it would be well to look about a little and see what can be done to increase the popularity of this summer resort. It is an admitted fact that Nature has done more for Newport than for any other seashore resort in America-but man has done practically nothing at all. True, the summer residents have built handsome villas at fabulous prices which serve to attract excursionists in order that one may say that he has seen these cottages of the rich, but as for making a systematic effort to beautify and improve the city with a view to making it attractive to the summer visitor, nothing has ever been done. Not only this is true, but it is also a fact that some of the most attractive spots about the city are actually rendered objectionable by

the uses to which they are put. First and foremost of course the most urgent need is for a large first-class hotel capable of caring for a large number of visitors. Unquestionably a large well run, well advertised resort hotel will serve to draw many people by itself alone, but nevertheless it remains for us to provide adequate attractions for them when they arrive. A hotel in itself is not a panacea for all the ills that Newport suffers from, nor can Newport live forever on her reputation, earned in the past, of being the most beautiful summer resort in America. New resorts and places of uniusement are springing up every year, and these, by catering to the wishes of those who seek a holiday, are giving the older resorts a hard rub for popularity.

The greatest natural attraction of New port is the heach, the safest and most en-joyable along the coast. But by the method in which the business of the beach is run much of its natural attraction is nullified. It is needless to point out the things that call for improvement-those who have had occasion to visit there this summer know what they are-but it muy be said that the most crying need is for some at traction there in the evening. And that, indeed, is one of the most serious draw-backs of Newport as a summer resort. There is nothing for the stranger to do in Newport after night-fall. The beach is closed tightly at 6:80; sightseeing of course is at an end with the coming of darkness; there is no amusement park of any account; and the fact remains that the only entertaloment possible for the casual visibr I formation.

is to be found at a stiff little vaudeville

The city itself is in a clean and or derly condition. It is well kept, with streets in generally excellent condition for vehicles of any kind. But its Long wharf and railroad station make a crying need for the attention of the city government. With improvements in these two particulars the municipal government could feel that it had done its share toward the betterment of the

Newport today finds itself in competition with many other attractive resorts for the patronage of the summer guest. In order to compete with them successfully, we must come out of our lethargy, spend our money judiciously and make sure that we do not derive financial benefit from the stranger within our gates without giving him some adequate return.

Judge Parker's Challenge.

Said Candidate Parker in his address to the visiting Democratic editors at "We have eight years of Democratic administration of the executive department of the government which we will gladly compare with any similar period since 1860." The judge is unwise. He puts a club in the hands of the Republicans with which they will whack him and his party. One of the first things that President Cleveland did in his second term was to start the panic of 1898, which was more destructive than ever the Pierce-Buchanan panic of 1857, and nearly as disastrous as the Jackson-Van Buren panic of 1837. Cleveland's panic sent the gold in the treasury down below the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time since Grant's gold resumption act of 1875, which was put into operation by Hayes in 1879, started the big fund of the yellow metal in the government vaults that brought every dollar of the country's currency up to the gold line, and which has held every dollar up to that mark ever since, in spite of all the Democratic attempts to repeal the gold resumption law, to establish the silver standard and to pay the nation's creditors in dollars worth half or less than half of their face value.

Clevelaud's paule of 1893, which lacted until the Republicans returned to power in 1897, had for one of its first effects the closing of mills all over the country, the throwing of mil-lions of wage-earners out of employ-ment and the reducing of the wages of other millions, the smashing of banks other millions, the smashing of banks and business houses of all sorts and the general dislocation of industry. In that second of his terms Cleveland abolished the treasury surplus which Harrison and his Republican predecessors had piled up, created a dangerous defleit, drove gold out of the country in vast amounts, very nearly precipitated the country to the silver basis and was compelled to sell \$262,000,000 of bonds to get gold for the treasury. Cleveland increased the interest-bearing debt of the government treasury. Cleveland increased the interest-bearing debt of the government maperiod of peace more than McKinley did in the Spanish and Philippine wars of 1898-1900, made poverty as general as prosperity had been in Harrison's days, cut down immigration, lowered the value of the government's bonds and assalled United States credit on all the world's bourses. One of the first things that the McKinley administration did on entering power in 1897 was to stop the Cleveland panic, restore the nation's credit and bring prosperity. Another thing which the McKinley administration did, and which the Roosevelt administration has helped to do, was to pay some of the debt which the Cleveland administration contracted.

the debt which the Cleveland administration contracted.

Nobody seems to have told the judge about these things. He will hear of them many times, however, between now, and the polling on November 8, which will bury him and his party under an avalanche of the votes of patrictic Americans. He will learn too, that the country's corn growers, who got an average of \$525,000,000 annually for their crops in Cleveland's panic period of 1895-97, received \$953,000,000 for it in 1903; that the wheat raisers who were forced to sell their product for \$213,000,000 in the first year of Cleveland's second term got \$143,000,000 in these Roosevelt days is getting in these Roosevelt days is getting double the money for his labors that he received in Cleveland's time, and that received in Cleveland's time, and that the wage-earner and the producer of nearly everything gets from 25 to 100 per cent. More for the things he has to sell than he did when Cleveland and his party were ruling and ruining the country. In the state of Missouri, which Parker's party thinks it will hold this year, the advances which Republican sway has brought in the prices of lead, ziuc, coal, corn, wheat, cattle and other products, as compared with those of Cleveland's days in 1893. Amount to much more than \$100,with those of Cleveland's days in 1893-1893, amount to much more than \$100,-000,000 a year. The judge was a rash man to provoke his countrymen into showing the contrast between Demo-cratic and Republican conditions throughout the United States. The last thing that any sensible Democrat will think of doing will be to incite a comparison between Cleveland's and Roosevelt's days of ascendency in the government.—St. Louis Glote-Demo-crat.

Fail Trip to St. Louis.

This is the time of year when traveling is a delight and the journey to St. Louis is one of the best trips imaginable. The great Exposition is a vast store-house of useful and instructive information and the completeness of the details in every branch is little short of astonishing. There are exhibits from every land and region and no matter in which branch or building you may visit you will find amazing things. The route to St. Louis, which leads over the New Jersey Central, is one of the best in as much as there is an opportunity for stop-over at Baltimore and Washington and also privilege of visiting the famous battle fields of Virginia. There are also circuitous routes which the New Jersey Central can offer, all of which have many attractive features and if you are interested drop a line to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, for in-

Mashington Matters.

Interesting Skeich of the Men who have been Fighting Again the Battle of Bull Run-Secretary Wilson Plans much Work-Geographical Congress in Sec-

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1904. It is too early now to say how much technical value will result from the five days battles which have just been fought on the old Bull Run fields near fought on the old Bull Run fields near this city—that will be made to appear in the official reports. But fraternally, and possibly politically, the bringing together of some 30,000 men from distant parts of the Union, who have never be-fore met each other, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and hotly contest for su-premacy in a spirit of partiotism and a desire to learn the art of war, cannot but be beneficial in many ways. In and of itself it is a good thing to intro-duce men from Texas and Georgia, all in United States uniform, to men from Maine and Vermont; to let Florida and Maine and Vermont; to let Florida and Tennessee look into the eyes of Massa-chusetts and New York; to see the chusetts and New York; to see the man with a Parker button on his coat grasp the hand of the man who wears a Roosevelt medal.

grasp the hand of the man who wears a Rocewelt medat.
Outside of the army circles and those actually engaged, little interest has been manifested in Washington in the great maneuvers in Virgiola. Yesterday your correspondent went to Manassas and thence to the camps. Although a battle was raging five miles away, and the cannouading could be heard, the camp was as quiet as a deserted village. Near Manassas we found soldiers from Florida, Texas, Georgia, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts and Fort Myer in Virgiois. Those who remained in camp were recovering from the fatigues of a long march and hard struggle on Thursday, and were glad enough to spend the day upon their backs on bags of straw spread upon the ground, within the grateful shelter of their brown tents. The men had no complaints to make, although some of them thought the task of marching from sixteen to twenty miles in the hot sun by day, and the dew of the night, loaded down with blankets, cartridges, guns, and other equipments, were more suitable for men in the far East than for peaceful Americans. The field of battle was covered with discarded articles as the day grew hotter and hotter, and the men became cans. The field of battle was covered with discarded articles as the day grew hotter and hotter, and the men became more and more exhausted. We met one great huiking fellow from the University of Georgia who said he thought the camp was to be a picnic, with dancing, lemonade, and a lot of pretty girls, such as the boys of his university have for a week once a year. "I never would have come North," he said, "If I had supposed it would be like this." Another Georgia soldier, who was on guard duty, had much to say about the race question, and wanted to know the "faith" of your correspondent regarding the doctrine of lynching. The Florida boys were loud in their praise of the sweetness of the drinking water. The soldiers from fort Ethan Allen in Vermont, were rather proud of their march of 300 miles across New York State in fifteen days. There was no intoxication at the camp and the best of fraternal feeling prevailed among the troops from the various States. We fell in with a regiment from Boston, and noticed that their bill of fare contained "baked beans" Pasturized cream for their coffee, a plenty of hard tack, tread piled up by the cord, all kinds of food in the camp and the period of the entire encampment the weather has been delightful—almost cloudless skies, cool nights, a gentle hreeze from the South with discarded articles as the day grey

lightful—almost cloudless skies, cool nights, a gentle breeze from the South and no very high temperature. The Southern soldlers were struck with the beauty of the country—wide rolling plains, fields of golden rod and purple mains, issue or gotten for and purple saters, surrounded by groves of oak and pine. The ground, while rather rough where it had been under cultivation, was as hard as dry baked clay can make it; the dust was not troublesome, save when the regiments were marching, and most of this was done across fields. for the roads are very narrow and wind-

There was a great desire on the part of the troops from the far South to visit of the troops from the far South to visit. Washington and get a view of the White House. Alast it is empty, just now, and the "foremost man in the world" as he has recently been called is digging clams or eating oysters on Long Island. Parker buttons were largely worn by the Southern men, and if their faith in him and what he represents could materalize into votes, it may be Chairman Cortelyon would be lying awake nights. While the amps have been well supplied with camps have been well supplied with water, and there has been but little sickness, there was a great lack of water on the battle grounds, the wells and springs having gone dry. The troops suffered from thirst, and in some instances had to march several miles to get a drink. The fighting during the week between the Browns and the Blues has been sharp, severe said prolonged. The Governors of a number of States have hear present to winces the longed. The Governors of a number of States have been present to wincess the contest, and all the "boys" will return covered with dust and glory. Yester-day the fighting ceased in the afternoon, and to-day there will be a grand round up in the shape of a review of both ar-

mies.

It is a good thing that Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from his sumping tour in Vermont and Maine, and taken the helm. He will proceed to stop the leak in the monthly cotton and other crop reports, whereby some favored persons get the news in advance of the rest of the world, and he is contemplating the construction of wireless telegraph stations along the Atlantic cosst so that sea captains can tell him what the weather is on the vasty deep. He the weather is on the vasty deep. He reached this city on Thursday, quite elated over the returns from Vermont, where he says the people were really alive to the importance of the campaign. alive to the importance of the campaign-He thinks they saw the danger to pros-perity if the Democrate should who. And he says the vote indicates the sentiment of all New England. The farmers of Vermont are satisfied; they have elected twenty members of their legislature, heretofore Democratic, to stay at home. Secretary Wilson says no marked impression was made on the Vermonters by either the Democratic campaign or the Democratic candidate, And Mr. Cortelyou remarks the returns

campaign or the Democrate Samonate.
And Mr. Cortelyou remarks the returns
"speak for themselves."
While the Geographical Congress
now in session in this city, with delegates from all parts of the world, is not gates from all parts of the world, is not a political organization, its American house do not hesitate to let them know in what high estimation they hold President Rooseveit. In his address on the 9th inst. Commander Peary said, alluding to the proposed Panama canal? "A fearless master hand has at a stroke cut the Gordian tangle that has hitherto defled the ablest statesmen and financiers of the world, and the na-tions today accept without question the Panama Caual as a fact."

Meather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1884 by W. T. Foster.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1904.—
Last bulledin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent 14 to 18, warm wave 18 to 17, cool wave 16 to 20. Next disturbance will roach Pacific coast about 19, cross west of Rockies by close of 20, great central valleys 21 to 23, castern states 21. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 19, great central valleys 21, castern states 23. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 22, great central valleys 21, castern of Rockies about 22, great central valleys 21, castern states 18.

Storms of the first weak of September extended their force in a tropical hurricane which releved the tension on the continent, but clustering around September 23, the planetary influences

ricane which relieved the tension on the continent, but clustering around September 23, the planetary influences will be so great as to cause general and severe storms both on land and sea. By "clustering around" I mean within two days. One continuous series of severe storms will cover the period 17 to 25 with lulis clustering about 19 and greatest intensity about date of this bulletin and 23. These predictions are not for the purpose of sensation but are legitimate warnings to put people on guard. Great storms have occurred during this and last month and greater storms will occur during the balance of this and next month. Chief Moore's principal point against some of my forecasts is that they do dainage by creating fear and my principal point against his system is that he does not know how to forecast beyond 86 hours while two-thirds of my 30 days in advance forecasts are practically correct.

Temperatures of September will continue to average high and killing frosts will come lats. My forecasts of good crops as a general average will be verified and if the eastern war should suddenly terminate, prices of the cereals would probably tumble to lower levels. My readers should remember, however, that the millionnairs speculator's ring has greater power in manipulating

My readers should remember, however, that the millionnairs speculator's ring has greater power in manipulating prices of the cereals than war can possibly have and chances are two to one against those who are not in that ring. There is really not one chance in a money by any kind of dealing in cereals.

reals.

Not much rain is expected till near last of September.

General Assembly.

There was a special session of the General Assembly on Tuesday, or rather there was a brief period of contest between the Governor and the members of the Legislature, and then the Assembly adjourned to meet on November 15, after election. The session occupied several hours and during all that time there was a lively fight between Governor Garvin, in his capacity as leader of the Rhode Island Democracy, and the majority of the Legislature.

Some time since the Governor issued a call for an extraordinary session of the General Assembly for the purpose of transacting certain business which was not done at the regular session. The majority of the Legislature resented this effort to compel them to consider measures against their will and it was freely stated that the Governor would be unauccessful. The resuit of the session was the passing of a resolution of adjournment which severely scored the Governor for inter-fering with the legitimate liberties of the legislative body.

But this result was not attained without a lively fight. In the Senate, Senator Stiness led the Republican forces and won a victory which was even more pronounced than was expected. The Governor, as presiding officer of the Senate, attempted to block the resolution and was finally called to account personally by Senator Stiness and he then receded from the position he had taken. It was then a simple matter to pass the resolution and the Senate adjourned but not before the Governor had attempted to secure the appointment of two of his adherents to fat positions, au attempt that

was blocked by the appeal to the floor.
In the House there was some lively oratory in which Representative Fitzgerald of Pawtucket and J. Stacy Brown of Newport took part on the Democratic side, but they could not save the Governor from the consequences of his own action and the result in the House was the same as in the Senate.

The Legislature adjourned without having transacted the business for which they were called and after passing a resolution severely condemning the Governor for his action in calling the special session.

Miss Mary Thrasher met with a painful accident recently, breaking her ankle while attempting to catch a car.

The October Century's war articles will be "The Cossacks," by David B. Macgowan, and a character study of "Togo, the Man and the Adminal," by Adachi Kinnosuke. They are interesting folk these Cossacks, and have had a leading part in the great eviction process of Europe against Asia. The importance of the part this war caste is plaving in Russia's desperate struggle gives Mr. Macgowan's sketch of these people peculiar interest and importance. It is promised that Adachi Kinnosuke's "Togo, the Man and the Adminal's an unusually interesting study of an unusually interesting charstudy of an unusually interesting character.

CARR'S LIST.

BY TROLLEY THROUGH EASTERN NEW ENGLAND, BY R. H. Derrah BRED IN THE BONE, By T. N. Page. THE CASTAWAY.

THE CASTAWAY,
By H. E. Rives.
THE FOOLISH DICTIONARY.
By Gideon Wurdz, DOROTHEA,

DOROTHEA,

BRAVE HEARTS,

OLIVE LATHEM,

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR,

By Manrice Hewlett.

Daily News Building.

Inspector of Mulsances.

The Inspector of Nulsances reports that during the month of August 825 inspections were made, divided as foi-

lows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 499; vaulta found clean, 27; half-full or less, 158; full or overflowing, 27; condemned vaults cleaned, 2; condemned vaults cleaned and filled, 8; condemned vaults unt filled, 1; privies with no vaults, 6; throwing stops in yard, 2; grease traps and drains overflowing, 4; grease traps and drains overflowing, 4; grease traps and drains repaired, 4; sewage leaking into cellars, 2; dirty yards, 5; nuisance from manure, 6; manure removed, 4; water closet stopped up, 1; water closet cleared, 1; complaint of hens, 3; waste pipe leaking into cellar, 1; waste pipe repaired, 1; manure pit removed, 1; no pipe leaking into cellar, 1; waste pipe repaired, 1; manure pit removed, 1; in water for fushing closet, 1; inspections where infectious or contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; mixing swill and ashes, 1; surface water in cellar, 1; nuisance from fruit and vegetables, 1; stables found clean, 42; no cause for complaint, 6; not classified, 8; swill complaints, 1; one sample of water sent to the State board of health for analysis.



Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Tasts and Smell. Large size, 50 cents at Druggies or by mall; Trial size, 10 cents by mall. N.Y. BLY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. N.Y.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANDARD TIME.

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Last Quarter 2d day, 9b, 58m., evening,											

Last Quarter 2d day, 8b. 43m., evening. New Moon, 3th day, 8b. 43m. evening. First Quarter, 16th day, 16b. 12m., morning. Full Moon, 24th day, 10b. 49m., evening.

I HAVE

An increasing demand for cottages and tenements for early Fall Rental. Any one having anything of that kind for rent I would advise their communicating with me at once so that I can list them and offer them to my citents.

Bargains in cottage and tenement properties.

SIMEON HAZARD

40 BROADWAY.

A Farm of 24 Acres For Sale at \$2400.

I have for sale a good farm of 24 acres o land, with good ferrom cottage, &c., for \$2400. This farm is situated on Conanicut Island, a short distance from Jamestown. This place would make an excellent chicken and pout-try farm. Call upon, or write to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT. Offices—132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown.

Deaths.

In this city, 10th inst., at the residence of ber daughter, Mrs. John H. Sullivan, @ Houston avenue, Mary, widow of Corocilus

sullivan. In this city, l2th inst., William S. Nicol,

In this city, 12th inst., william S. Sicol, aged 45 year, 3th inst., at her residence, 21 Dearborn street, Cutherine, widow of Cornelius V. Daumhy.
In this city, 4th inst., Josephinne, wife of Anthony Balley, aged 25 years.
In Block Island, 1th inst., Rusena, wife of Delorian A. Mitchell, in her 5th year.
In Providence, 2th inst., Anna B., widow of Charles B. Burrington.

C. H. Wrightington,

Mr. Wrightington makes a specialty of BUYING SELLING AND LEASING reat extract in Newport, Middletown, Port smouth and Inmestown, and always has some valuable building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of rents and care of property for out of town owners.

MORTGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest.

ble rate of interest.
FIRE INSUBANCE policies placed on at.
tinds of insurable risks, at lowest rates, in
trong companies. ALSO commissioner of
leeds for New York and Massachusetts.

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CURE

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Small Pil Small Dorn. Small Price.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, Sc.

NEWFORT, Sc.

NEWFORT, May Elst, A. D. 1878.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Szecution, Number 55, issued out of the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of NewFort, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1888, the property of the Supreme Court of NewFort, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1888, the property of NewFort and State of Rhode Island, plaintief, and against Jernes Coyle, Executor, et al., defendants, I have this day at 16 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which George Habbook Hazard, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the following described parcels of isnd, and all the right, title and interest which Sanuel R. Honey, at the time of the Bling of the said Hin of Countylint, namely on the bit day of April, A. D. 1886, had in and to earth and improvements there is stated in Sanuel R. Honey, at the time of the Bling of the said Hin of Countylint, namely on the bit day of April, A. D. 1886, had in said county of NewFort, in the State of Rhode Island and improvements there is stated in Sanuel R. Certain to or parcel of land with all the stated in Said NewFort and bounded as follows: Northerly, on Sunshine Court, rifty (50) leet; Easterly, on land of the Old Colony Railrand Company, one hundred (100) feet, and containing five thousand (2008) equare feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and deserted.

(2009) square feet of land, or bowever otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

2. That certain tract of land bounded, Easterly, on land of Frank F. Kolan, one hundred and twenty-three 612 (128-612) feet; Southerly on land late of John G. Stoddard, deceased, forty (48) feet, Westerly, on the Folter School, or lands of the Trutter of Long Wharf, oer lands of the Trutter of Long Wharf, or lands of Long which the welling nouse and other buildings thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on lands of George and Mary Jackson, and Westerly, on lands formerly of said Rowland A. Hazard.

4. A certain lot of tand and the barn and other buildings thereon standing, bounded Easterly, on land of Golm G. Other of the Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles Andrew of the same and each of the same may be bounded or described.

5. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on land of Charles Austin; Easterly, on Madison Court; Southerly, on land of the Build Cholony Railrond Company.

6. A certain lot or parcel of land with and the build Cholony Railrond Company.

Northerly, on land of Charles Austin, assertly, on Madison Court, Southerly, on land next bereininfler described, and Westerly, on land of the Uld Colony Railroud Company.

6. A carlain lot or parcet of hand with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Danielle Special Colony, Sasterly, on land of Danielle Special Colony, Sasterly, on land of Danielle Special Colony, Sasterly, on land at the Old Colony Salirosad Company, and Northerly, on land at one time of William Lee and wife, and being the parcel of land next hereinbefore described.

7. All that certain parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport and bounded and de cribed as follows: Easterly, on Thanes street, about one hundred (160) feet; Northerly, on land lare of James G. Albro, deceased, about one hundred (160) feet; there is the said of the said Carlotte Special Colony, Special Colony, Special Colony, Special Colony, Special Colony, Colony

Evidence of said Newport

127.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell like
said levied on lots or purcels of land at a
Public Auction to be held in the Sheriffs office in said City of Newport in said County of
Newport, on the agits day of August, A. D.
1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction
of said execution, debt, interest on the same
outs of suid execution, debt, interest on the same
outsofest, my own fees and all contingent
oxpenses, if sufficient.

BUGH N. CIFFORD,
8-1-4w Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, August 25, 1983 The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, September 29, 1993, at the same bour and

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, September 29, 1903. Newport, Sc. The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Teenday, the 29th day of December.

same hour and place above named.

HUGH N. GIFFORD,

Deputy Sheriff Trenday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1903, at the

Newport, Sc. Newport, December 29, 1903. The above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, March 29th, A. D. 1904, at the same hour and place above samed. HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

Wednesday, June 29, A. D. 1994, at the same hour and Newport, March 29, 1994

HOGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 29th, A. B. 1904, at the same hour and place above named. HUGH N. GIFFORD; Deputy Sheriff

SHORTEST AND BEST LINE

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Pennsylvania to Washington, Southern to Lynchburg, Norfolk & Western to Bristol Southern to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent to New Orleans.

Through Pullman Steeping Cars. Executent Dining Car Service. Address

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38 BROADWAY, N. Y. For information and tickets.

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BOOTS & SHOES, 214 Thames Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

Roosevelt Would Like to Know Where Democrats Stand

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Discusses, the Navy, Pensions, Finance, Trusts, Tariff and the Philippines--An Intention to Continue Present Policies.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12.-President Rooseveit's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency says in part:

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this cumpaign. Having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss both as to what it is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in any-

Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of mis-stating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity to-ward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It aded in strict compliance with

the law passed by congress.
Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy and the way the navy has been made useful in carry-ing out this policy. If continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our bandling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as

in the past.

When our opponents spreak of "encronchments" by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judi-ciary, apparently the act they ordina-rily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of exist-

It is easy to test our opponents sin-cerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If

so, we accept the issue.

So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects. We, on the contrary, be-lieve in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle-as matters not of monetary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy.

The anti-trust and interstate commerce laws are now being administered with entire efficiency, and as in their or addition to them, whether better to secure the proper publicity or better to guarantee the rights of shippers or in any other direction, this need will be

So far as the rights of the individual talist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it and no ground for opposing it unless misrepre-

The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined not on abstract academic grounds, but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business. From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country, but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system.

We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of

benefit to both the contracting parties.

It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the reduction of the army. If insincere there is no need for comment, and if sincere, what shall any in speaking to rational persons of an appeal to reduce an army of 60,000 men which is taking care of the interests of over 80,000,000 people?

Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly and that whereas there was "a surplus of \$80,000,000 in 1900" there is a "deficit of more than \$49,000,000" in the year just closed. This deficit is imaginary and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of \$50,000,000 which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumulated surplus in the

During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well being of the Filipinos than ever before since the islands first came within the ken of civilized man. Alarm has been professed lest the Filipinos should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the 14th amendment to the constitution. As a matter of fact, the Filipinos have already secured the substance of these

Celebration of Foresters Boston, Sent. 16.-The 25th anni-

versary of the founding of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters was celebrated last night with a con cert and ball in Mechanics building. Representatives were present from each of the 200 courts in the state. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 people were present at last night's festivities.

Peary-Will Make Another Attempt to Reach the Pole

CONTRACT FOR NEW SHIP

Will Be Built Along Lines intended to Overcome Obstacles Hitherto Met With-Explorer Will Start Next Summer

New York, Sept. 15.-Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, announced last night that a contract has been signed for a new Arctic ship which he is to use in another attempt to reach the North Pole and that he expects to start north next summer.

The announcement was made at a dinner tendered by the American Geographical society to those in attendance the eighth international get graphical congress, which is being held here. Commander Peary, who pre-sided, delivered an address, and said m Commander Peary, who

Tonight I have the pleasure of saying to you that the contract for my new Arctic ship has been signed and that her keel is being laid now. This means that the expedition upon which I have been putting my energies for the past two years is lifted out of the realm of uncertainty, and that if I am alive I shall start north again next summer in another attempt upon the North Pole,

"It does not mean that I have all the money necessary, but it does mean that I have now until the first of next July in which to secure the additional funds necessary to fit out and equip the ship, and I do not believe that my countrymen would nermit the expedition to full for lack of this additional necessary funds.

"The ship will, I believe, be the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the Arctic or Antarctic circle. She will possess such shape as will enable her to rise to the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will possess such features of how as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice.

"In maximum dimensions, viz: length over all, breadth of beam and draft, this ship will be of the size of the British Antarctic ship Discovery; in displacement she will be somewhat less; in power she will compare with our largest ocean-going tugs.

"My plan of campaign in a very few words is to force this ship to the north shores of Grant Land, taking on board at Whale Sound the pick and flower of the Esquimaux, with whom I have worked and lived so long; to go into winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack, utilizing these Esquimaux, the people whose beritage is life and work in that very region, en-tirely of the rank and file of my party."

Weavers Win at Waltham

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 13.—The weavers of the cotton mills of the Boston Manufacturing company are at work again, after baving been on a strike for the past six weeks, the cot-ton mill officials agreeing to the terms demanded by the strikers. The strike was caused by the mill owners demanding that each weaver run six looms, in: stead of four, and this the weavers re-

Accidental Electrocution

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 14 .- Christian Amshevitz, an employe of the Old Colony Street Railway company, while at work at the central power station here. accidentally touched a wire with his left hand, whereupon 13,000 volts passed through his body, killing him instantly. The left band was badly burned, the little finger being entirely

Endeavorers Show Great Growth Boston, Sept. 15.—At the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor it was reported that during the vacation season over 500 new societies had been reported, more than four-fifths of these coming from the United The present total enrollment

is 64,904 societies. Twelve Children Made Orphans

Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 14.—William H. Chalmers, 45 years old, a private in the Vermont National Guard, died from dysentery on the boat at New London, Conn., while en route with his company from Manassas. His bome was at West Topsham. He leaves a wife and 12 children.

Big Steampipe Exploded

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14.—By the explosion of a 12-inch steampipe in the works of the American Steel and Wire company five men were scalded and otherwise injured. Carl Erickson was fatally injured. It is thought the others will recover.

Mistook Wife For Burglar

Rochester, Sept. 16.—Joseph Bastin-tic shot his wife by mistake while she was moving about the room early in the morning. He thought she was a burglar. She died several hours later The husband became insane through

Perished With His Child

Vienna, Pa., Sept. 16.-Fighting bis way through flames to save his 4-veer old son, Seymour Clark was cremated, together with the child, in a fire which destroyed his residence.

Charged With Counterfeiting

Boston, Sept. 16.-William O'Brien. a plumber of South Framingham, is under arrest here on the charge of counterfelting 5-cent pieces. Before Commissioner Fiske he was held until Sept. 22 for a hearing. The South Framingham chief of police says that that dies for the manufacture of the coin were found in O'Brien's bouse.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES TO FROZEN NORTH TO BE DISARMED

Our Naval Authorities to Have Charge of the Lena

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

Action Taken on Request of Commander of Russian Cruiser -- Question Regarding Officers and Crew Not Yet Settled

Washington, Sept. 16.-Acting Secretary of State Adec gave out the foilewing statement regarding the Russian ship Lena:

"The president has issued an order,

through the acting secretary of state. directing that the Russlan armed transport Lena, now at San Francisco, ne taken in custody by the naval authorities of the United States and disarmed. The muln features of the conditions prescribed are that the Lena be taken to the Mare Island mavy yard and there disarmed by the removal of small guns, the breech-blocks of large guns, small arms, ammunition and ordnance stores and such other dismantlement as may be prescribed by the commandant of the navy yard, and the captain give a written guarantee that the Lena shall not leave, San Francisco until peace shall have been concluded; that the officers and crew shall be paroled not to leave San Francisco until some other understanding as to their disposal may be reached between the United States government and both the beligerents; that after disarmament the vessel may he removed to a private dock for such reasonable repairs as will make her seaworthy and preserve her in good condition during her detention, and may be so repaired at the may yard, if the Russian commander should so elect; that while at a private dock the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island shall have custody of the ship, and the repairs shall be overseen by an engineer officer to be detailed by the commandant and that when so repaired, if peace shall not then have been con-cluded, the vessel shall be taken back to the Mare Island navy yard and be there held in custody until the end of

the war.
"This action has been taken on the written request of the commander of the Lena, addressed to Rear Admiral Goodrich, setting forth that as the vessel is incapable of putting to sea without needful repairs she must disarm, and asking that needful repairs be permitted after disarmament.

"The secretary of the navy has tele-graphed the president's order to San Francisco and given instructions to Admiral Goodrich and to Captain Mc-Call, the commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, to carry out its instructions.

The main question regarding the Lena having thus been settled, oilicials of the administration and of the two belligerent governments now will devote themselves to reaching an under standing regarding the officers and crew of the vessel.

It is not likely that the officers and crew of the Lena will be allowed again to participate in the war unless the government of Japan should walve its prerogatives in that regard, which An arrangement will be effected whereby the men either will be permitted to return to Russia or be interned in the United States, as the transport is to be, until the close of hostilities, at the

expense of the Russian government. British Watching the Korea

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 16.—Members of the crew of the H. M. S. Grafton report the presence of the Russian armed auxiliary vessel Koren in the Pacific, off the northern const of Vancouver island, steaming slowly southward. They expect that the Korea will come to Esquimault or Victoria. She is described as a larger vessel than the Lena and is commanded by an officer of high rank in the Russian navy. The news has caused much excitement at Esculmault, where preparations to deal with her case, should she enter, are now

belug made. Work Ahead For the Gration

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 16 .- H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of the Pacific squadron, entered dry dock at daybreak this morning for a "rush" cleaning. She is to be out in 24 hours. H. M. S. Flora is at her moorings in Esquimault harbor under steam, ready to put to sea on an instant's notice.

Breathing Spell For Both Armies London, Sept. 16.-There has been no renewal of fighting since the retreat of the Russian army under General Kuropatkin to Mukden. Conditions there, both within the Japanese and the Russian lines, indicate that a month may elapse before the great armies in central Manchuria will again enter upon n general engagement. At St. Peters-burg the expectation is that the next conflict of moment will occur at Pert Arthur.

Sulcide of an Editor

Portland, Me., Sept. 14.—Joseph W. Leathers, a lawyer and newspaper worker of this city, committed suicide by hanging while temporarily insane, He was 33 years old. For the past two years he has been editor of the Portland Advertiser.

War Veteran Indeed

Greenville, Ala., Sept. 15.—James McWilliams, 107 years old, a veteran of the Indian, Mexican and Civil wars, dled here last evening.

Woman Twenty-Two Years in Jail Providence. Sept. 15.-Miss Kute Jude has been released from the state prison at Cranston, her 25-year sentence, less three years for good behavior, having expired. The woman was sentenced in 1882 for setting fire to the residence of Edward Weaver in Newport, where she was employed as a

CONCERNS TWO STATES Surder on Border Line of Mas-

sechuséets and Rhode Island

Pawtucket, B. I., Sept. 16.-Mrs. Dennis Crowley, aged 65, whose mu-Clated body wee found by two young men at noon yesterday in the woods just over the state ilne, dled at a hospital here four hours later without re-

gaining consciousness.

John Allingham, sometimes known as Captain Harrington, a veteran and pensioner of the Civil war, is held on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murder. Blood spots on the pris-oner's shirt, articles belonging to the murdered woman in his possession, the conflicting stories told by him, the condition of the woman's bedroom, the fact that Allingham occupied a room in the bouse, and his apparent attempt to quit the scene before the arrival of the police, lead the authorities to be-

lieve that they have the right man.

The house, which has been occupied by Mrs. Crowley for some years, is sit-uated about two feet from the line dividing Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The main portion of the house is in Rhode Island, while an L extended over the line into Massachusetts, so that one could cross the border with-out leaving the house. The house bore an unsavory reputation and has been the cause of much trouble to the police of this city and Attleboro,

An interesting question as to the ar-raigning of Allingham has arisen and been submitted to Attorney General Stearns. The local police are uncertain whether action should be brought in this state or Massachusetts. It is evident to the police that the assault was committed in this state, but it is also apparent to them that it was continued and concluded in Massachusetts, and if yas upon Massachusetts territory that the body was found, although the woman died in this state. It is also stated that Allingham was upon Massachusetts territory when placed un-der arrest by Officer Hodgman of Attle-

Youngsters Had a Hard Time

Boston, Sept. 16.-With seven boys weak from hunger and exposure on board, schooner Adeline Adams, with her light spars broken and very much the worse for her battle with the furious gale, was towed into port last night by the tug Pallos. The boys had been on a fishing trip about two miles off Nahant and the schooner was driven before the storm. When picked up by the Pallas the boat was 14 miles southeast of Boston light, with five feet of water in her hold. The boys were putting up a brave fight for their lives.

Will Get Share of Fortune

New Haven, Sept. 16.—Decreed legally dead by the probate court of New Haven last May, Miss Mary A. Gilbert, formerly of this city, has sented proof of her existence in life to Judge Cleaveland through United States Consul General Ommun of Stuttgart, Germany, and also entered claim for her share of the estate of \$80,000 left by her brother. Miss Gilbert will receive about \$15,000, no opposition being offered by other relatives. Miss Gilbert has spent most of the time since 1883 traveling about the world.

Snell Convicted of Murder

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 16.— Guilty of murder n the first degree was the verdict returned late last night against Angles Snell, charged with murdering Tillinghast Kirby at Westport on Sept. 9, 1903. Snell received the verdict with apparent unconcern. Counsel for the defense asked that the exceptions made by him during the trial be noted, and he also filed exceptions to the verdict. The trial of Snell occupied nine days.

Complete Returns From Maine Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—A Republican plurality of 27,130 is shown by complete returns from the state election of Monday. While these figures show a Republican gain of 4990 votes over 1900, they also indicate a Democratic gain of 11,214, or a net gain for their party of 6254. The total vote for governor as tabulated was Cobb (Rep.) 78,460, Davis (Dem.) 51,330. The vote in 1900 was Hill (Rep.) 73,470, Lord (Dem.) 40,086.

Rather Bold Proceedings

Monticello, Me., Sept. 16.-The genlast night, the safe rolled out, loaded into a wagon stolen from Gray, and taken some distance into the woods. where the wagon and safe were found. Although the latter contained money and valuables, no attempt had been made to open it. Four tramps are under arrest on suspicion.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Lawrence Sullivan, thought to be the oldest man in Massachusetts, died at Roston aged 104. He had been fulling for nearly a week. He was born in Ireland.

The 50th anniversary of the opening of the Boston theatre, one of the largest in America, was appropriately cele-brated. The "Wizard of Oz" was the piece selected for the anniversary bill. Henry E. Jacobs, 58, of Bridgeport, Conn., local manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York,

died suddenly at Boston. Death is be-lieved to have been due to heart fallure. Philip W. Mosn, formerly vice president and director of the American Steel and Wire company, died suddenly from apoplexy at his summer home at Shrewsbury, Mass. He was 47 years

In a letter to the trustees of Pembroke (N. H.) academy, Mrs. H. W. Potter of Portsmouth has offered to furnish a room in the new school Hbrary building, provide \$1000 for new books and donate a bond of \$1000 in memory of her late husband.

Henry F. Jenks, inventor and manufacturing machinist, died at Pawtucket, R. I., aged 67. He was a veteran of the Civil war and had served in the Rhode Island general assembly.

James Laguein, 40, fell in front of an electric grip car at Providence and sustained injuries which caused his death 10 minutes later.

For Safety and Security.

Do not continue in the old way of keeping your valuables about your person or in your homes; sneak thieves and tramps will be a perpetual source of worry.

You need a safe place in which to place your valuable papers, bonds, stocks, deeds, jewels, etc.

We have just such accommodations in our modern Safe Deposit Vaults, containing boxes renting for \$5 a year upward, according to We also store valuables in bulk at reasonable rates.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

303 THAMES STREET.

J. Truman Burdick, President. T. A. Lawton, Vice President. W. H. Hammett, Secretary. SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per ceut, per aunum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.

Newport, R. L., April 22d, 1904—5-14-10w

G. P. TAYLOR, Tressurer.

Uld Colony Street Railway Co.

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Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

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If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

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S. S. THOMPSON,

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MILLINERY.

Hats must be sold regardless of cost. Many of

This Season's Shapes at 9c., 19c., 29c., 49c. values up to \$1.48. WE DO NOT INTEND TO CARRY OVER A

TRIMMED HAT if PRICE will sell them. See our Bargain Tables.

Between Season Millinery,

in all the Newest Shades and Shapes SCHREIER'S 143 Thames St.

WE MAKE AND PUT UP

AWNINGS

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W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

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Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

Webster's House Going.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

Still another old landmark of the capital is to go. This time it is to be the old home of Daniel Webster.

The march of progress in Washington now keeps easy pace with the march of time. But it seems a plty that such old buildings, around which cluster stirring memories, should have to go. His last home in Washington, and the one Webster came to have well to go.' His last home in Washington, and the one Webster came to love well

and the one Webster came to love well must have a tender interest for the student of history.

But|Justice must needs have a new home. For many years the police court of the District has occupied the old church building at the corner of Sixth and D streets, Just to the east of it on D street, and fronting Louisland avenue, stands the old Webster home, which since the death of its illustrious occupant has been used as a law building. The District government needs

which since the death of its illustrions occupant has been used as a law building. The District government needs the ground, Congress has appropriated the money, the property has been condemned and within a few days the old Webster home will be a mass of rulos. It was Chauncey Depew who said in one of his perorations that among all the great men the Republic had produced, four were conspicuous above all others in shaping its destiny—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster and Atraham Lincoln.

Those were troublous times when Webster lived there. General Taylor in 1848, had been nominated by the Whigs solely on his Mexican War record. Nothing was known as to his sentiments on the exciting political questions of the day. He was supposed to be in sympathy with the general policy of the Whigs, but no definite declaration from him was forthcoming. After his election and towards the close of 1849 the public was in a state of turest. As Henry Chap put it, there were, "in the legislative bodies of the capital and the States twenty-odd furnaces in full blast, emitting heat passion and intermerance. States twenty-odd furnaces in full blast, emitting heat, passion and intemperance and diffusing them through the whole extent of this broad land." All through the spring and summer of 1851 the heat lightning of approaching civil war played along the political horizon. Nightly the great men of the day gathered in the Louisiana avenue home of Webster devising means to save the ship of state. The famous Compromise Bill of 1850 was up in the Senate and hotly debated. Up in the second-floor room, opening towards the Unitarian Church, Webster prepared his famous speech of March 7, which he himself described as "the most important effort of my life." States twenty-odd furnaces in full blast, of my life.

General Taylor's untimely death stilled the tempest, but only for a time, and when Webster became for the second time secretary of state the time was crucial. He was personally in great financial distress—he generally was—and the added dignity of his new office made matters worse. It necessitated greater expense. He entertained generously, even lavishly. Great men from home and abroad touched knees under his mahogany. The bills had to be met by generous friends; land no man ever had truer or more generous friends than he. General Taylor's untimely death still-

than he.
Until recently the octagon-shaped
dining-room stood as it did in the days
thereties owner, its stained glass dining-room stood as it did in the days of its illustrious owner, its stained glass windows looking out on a fair-sized yard, where a goodly linden tree spread its branches over a fountain long since dry and half buried under the rubbish of years. Webster often had a table placed in the shade by the side of the fountain, and there, with his books and papers, did some of his most important work.

John was Snubbed.

The Detroit Free Press knows a boy who thinks he would like to be a naturallst if he received satisfactory encouragement from his parents.

agement from his parents.

A microscope had been given him on his tenth birthday, and forsaking all other interests be devoted himself to the study of nature with such ardor that by tea time on the first day he was much excited over his newly acquired knowledge, and sought to give it out for the eutertainment of the people at the table.

Guests were present, and turning to the lady nearest to him, with a smil-

Guests were present, and turning to the lady nearest to him, with a smil-ing face he inquired:
"Did you ever look at cheese through a microscope?"
"I do not remember to have done so," she pleasantly replied, withdrawing from her lips the bit she was about to est

eat.
"Well, you ought to see the things crawl on it."
"John!" exclaimed his father, "eat

your supper!"
The lady quietly tucked the piece of cheese under her plate, and John perceived that his information on that

subject wasn't wanted. When strawberries were placed upon the table John burst forth again

"You ought to look at a strawberry through a microscope! They look like warts, and you think you can see bugs a-running—"
"John!" said his mother.

"Well, they look worse than fites' heads!" protested the eager naturalist,

"for flies—"
"Boy!" said the father "leave the

John went out and sat on the wood-pile, woudering why his father wouldn't allow him to "talk sense" when he really had something to say.

Famous for the Catchy Titles.

The Pail Mall Gazette used to be famous for its catchy titles of its leaders. J. Nicol Dunn, editor of the Morning Post, who used to be connected with the Pail Mall Gazette, nected with the Pall Mall Gazette, has recently let the secret out as to how these titles were found. Every morning there was an assembling of the staff, and each member would write on a slip of paper his suggestion for the day's leader. The slips were collected in the office top hat, and after a discussion the most striking was selected. One day, as Mr. Dunn tells, the selected slip contained the words: "Can't think of a title to-day," which ingenious title duly appeared at the head of the leading srticle.

Grammar.

"Do not say you are 'broke,' George dear. Say 'broken.'" "People would think I was cracked." —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

No Luck.

"There is no such thing as luck," said the sturdy self-rellant person,
"I can't contradiet you," answered
the patient sufferer. "All I can say is
that if there is I haven't seen it."—
Washington Star.

Gardening in Japan.

In one of his entertaining letters from Tokio to the Washington Evening Star. Hon. W. E. Curtis describes the ornamenial gardening of the Japanese and their artistic dwarf trees. He writes: Everything about a Japanese hor or a temple is artistic and dainty. The soul of the artist throbs under the ki-mono of every laborer and mechanic.

mono of every laborer and mechanic, every cooper and carpenter, every fishenman, every shop keeper and green grocer. You can detect it in the decorative effects they accomplish in the arrangement of their fish and vegetables and other wares, and the farmer reads a poem in every old stump. If he discovers a rotten log by the road side he will observe execution vine in one of its covers a rotten log by the road side he will plant a creepling vine in one of its crevices to cover the disgrace of decay. In no other country do they realize the ragged limbs of dead trees and use worm eaten boards for decorative purposes; and the lugenoity with which they are worked up and litted in is wonderful.

derful.

The decorations of the Mikado's patace are very chiefly dead limbs sprawling over gilded screens and doors. Every carpenter has a flower bed in a vasc beside him. Even the coal and fire wood is piled in an artistic manner, and the tubs in which manner is hauted from the city to the faims are embellished with dainty designs. Nobody in Janan is too noor to gratify an acesin Japan is too poor to gratify an aes-thetic taste, to plant a few flowers or a clump of ferns, to keep a bunch of bleasons in a jar, or bring home a moss covered stone picked up by the road

A gnarled tree, a vine clad stump, a naked branch without leaves or blosoms, an irregular stone, a spear of grass or a reed have beauties which appear to the Japanese nature, and no inster how uneducated and unsophisticated or how simple his life may be or cated, or how simple his life may be, or poor and humble, his soul worshipe na-ture and detects forms of beauty which in other countries are entirely overlook-

in other countries are entirely overlooked.

The other day at Nara I noticed in the garden of the hotel that two rotten and ragged old stumps had been utilized for a practical as well as ornamental purpose and form the gateway. And over them extends an arched roof made of worm saten and decayed boards which everybody, but a Japanese would have rejected as ugly and worthiess. But such things are utilized here and are very much admired as the height of beauty.

Not having enough rotten logs and

Not having enough rotten logs and worm eaten boards to satisfy the popular craving for that form of adornment, painters, sculptors, and other artists are busy making them. And everybody has a garden—a miniature park and lake, with a waterfall often not bigger than a teapot, a lot of rocks and a boulder arranged around a pond about as big as a soup plate, a stone lantern, a few dwarf, trees and a glorious display of rhododendrous, azalias, bright leaved maples, copper, beaches and other ornamental plauts and flowers. Some of the dwarf trees are marvelous. It is a mystery how the gardeners manage to preserve so accurately the shape and proportions, while they prevent the growth of a plant. I under-Not having enough rotten logs and

prevent the growth of a plant. I understand that a fine collection has been sent to St. Louis, smong them miniature trees that are three and four hundred years old. There is a popular impression that these are dwarfed by secret processes, but that is a mistake. Their trouth is accounted by all the control of the control pression that these are dwarfed by secret processes, but that is a mistake. Their growth is arrested by clipping the ends of the twigs and the roots. Some gardeners have greater skill than others and can produce better effects, and some have methods that they do not conceal, but generally speaking everybody in Japau raises dwarf trees.

Nor is it the only trick of the gardener. At Nara the other day we saw trees with seven different kinds of flowers upon it.

flowers upon it,

Remarkable Case of A. Beck.

The case of Adolph Beck will undoubtly take rank as a classic instance of miscarriage of justice. Here was a perfectly inuocent man, twice convicted of a peculiarly mean and squalid crime—that of imposing upon the credulity of a number of young women by dszzling promises, in order to filch a few articles of jewelry and some shillings from each victim. He was actually sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and served live and a half years of it, and his repeated efforts to clear his character only ended in arreet clear his character only ended in arrest and conviction upon a similar series of charges. And then immediately after this second conviction it is plainly es-tablished that he was not the man concerned on either occasion; or, as had been supposed all along, the "John Smith" who had undergone penal servitude a quarter of a century ago for the same class of offense. Yet, fifteen women in all, smarting under a sense of wrong and misled by a partial resemblance to the swindler, identified Mr. Beck! He has now received "free pardons" for what he never did—the clumsy device alone possible by English law, but which happily makes his convictions as if they had never been, except for the lost years and the long agony that nothing can make good.—London Pall Mall Gazette. of wrong and misled by a partial resent-

Out of his Sight.

The chief was cross that morning, and was venting his wrath on the pretty young lady who manipulated the typewriter.

"Everything is in confusion on my desk," he said testily. "It always is."

ie."
"You insist that you don't want anything disturbed there,"she responded meekly,
"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed that I don't want my papers."

turbed; dut I don't want this sheet of postage stamps left there."
"Where shall I put them?" she in-quired, demurely, as she took them

up. "Don't ask so many questions," he snapped. "Put them anywhere out of my sight."
"Very well, sir," she cooed, as softly

And licking them with ner pretty red tongue, she stuck the sheet on his bald head and walked out to seek a new situation.—Hustrated Bits.

Present Location Unknown.

A caller stopped at the house of a certain man and asked if he was at " Deed, an' he's not," replied the

woman who answered the ring.
"Can you tell me where he is?"
"I could not."
"When did you see him last?"

"At ale funeral,"

"And who may you be?"
"I'm his remains," said the widow, and she closed the door.—Philadelphia
Public Ledger.

A Narrow Escape.

"The queerest thing that ever happened to me," said the hotel clerk, "came off when I was on the night deek of a smail hotel in a Connecticut town. It was a second rate establishment, frequented moetly by drummers, and the situation was rather louely at night. There were stores all about, and they closed early so that after ten o'clock ours was the outly place on the block opened. For that reason, I kept a revolver in the money drawer. One night about half-past eleven a pleasant spoken, well dreased young fellow came in and asked for a room. We talked for a few minutes, then I told him as tactfully as I could that as he didn't have any baggage he would have to tactfully as I could that as he didn't have any baggage be would have to pay in advance. 'All right,' he said take it out of that.' He handed me a ten dollar bill. I pulled out the money drawer to change in. There was my revolver, in plain sight, and another one with it. The second gun had been left in his room by a departing guest, and I tucked it into the drawer with mine for want of a better place to put if. 'What do you want with two revolvers?' asked the stranger. 'Oh,' said I, josbing. tucked it into the drawer with mine for want of a better place to put if. 'What do you want with two revolvers?' asked the stranger. 'Oh,' said I; joshing suppose some one should come in and find me with the till out and get one gun and start to hold me up, I'd have another handy.' 'My God! What's that?' yelled the stranger, and pointed to the window. It's an old trick, but it caught me. I looked. When I looked back, there was the stranger standing with his back against the wall and covering me with the extra revolver, which he'd reached over and gotout of the till. 'Suppose,' said he, 'that I should grab a revolver while you weren't looking and cover you—as I'm doing now—and tell you to hand over the till and that if you make a move to get your gun I'll scatter your brains all over the place—where would your extra revolver be them? Hey?' 'And suppose,' said I truthfully, 'that I told you the gun you are holding on me hasn't been loaded for a mouth and has a broken firing pin.' And while that was being telegraphed through his brain, I snatched my own gun and covered him. 'It would show quick wit on your part,' he said, and laid down the unloaded revolver. 'And now, if you will give me my change, I guess I'll quit this game of suppose and go to bed.' Well, I'll leave it to you if that wasn't enough to puzzle any man. Had he tried to hold me up or was it just a fool game of his. Somehow, I couldn't just make up my mind. So I gave his change and let him go to his room, and I figured it all night without getting nearer a conclusion. But next morning things happened which cleared the matter up. About eleven o'clock the chambermaid reported that she couldn't get any answer from the room to which I assigned the stranger. They unlocked the door eleven o'clock the chambermaid reported that she couldn't get any answer from the room to which I assigned the stranger. They unlocked the door. His bed hadn't been touched. There was an opened window to the fire escapes in the hall. Furthermore, the boss asked me to explain how I'd happened to turn over a counterfelt tendular bill with my cash."

She Was Grateful.

Mr. Brown's business kept him so Mr. Brown's business kept him so occupied during the daytime that he had little opportunity to enjoy the society of his own children. When some national holiday gave him a day of leisure his young son was usually his chosen companion. One day, however, Mr. Brown, reproached by the wistful eyes of his seven-year-old daughter, reversed the order of things and invited the little girl to go with him for a long walk.

and invited the little gill to go with him for a long walk.

She was a shy, silent, small person, and during the two hours' stroll not a single word could Mr. Brown induce the little maid to speak, but her shining eyes attested that she appreciated his efforts to amuse her—indeed, she fairly glowed with suppressed happiness.

ness.

Just before they reached home however, the child managed, but only after a tremendous struggle with her inherent timidity, to find words to express her gratitude.

"Papa, what flower do you like best?" she asked.

"Why I don't know my deer supported.

she asked.
"Why, I don't know, my dear—sunflowers, I guess."
"Then," cried the little girl, beaming with gratitude, "that's what I'll
plant on your grave!" — Woman's
Home Companion.

The Bride's Present.

happened in a downtown office the other day and called upon an old friend an alderman. During the chat an Italian couple came and asked in brok-en English if the alderman would unite them in marriage. With extreme grace the alderman performed the ceremony, and after accepting their modest fee politely handed to the bride an unbrella. The Congressman eyed the proceedings gravely, and after the couple went out asked: "Do you always do that, Charles" marriage With extreme

Charles?'

"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."
"No, I mean bestow a present upon the bride,1

the bride."

"A present! Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the alderman.

"No; it was mine," replied the Congressman sadly.

John B. McDonald, on a tour of in-spection of the subway, noticed one of the Ineh laborers showing a just-land-ed fellow-countryman the wonders of American engineering and explaining the same in a way. As Mr. McDonatd approached the pair the green-horo, pointing to where a surveyor was squinthig through the usual surveying instrument at a rod held by an assistant some distance down the street, said to his

Pwhat's that mon doin'?" The New York son of Erin was non-plused at first; but after a moment of deep thought, replied, "Ye ignorant loater! Sure he's layin' the wires fer the wireless telegraphy that was invent-ed be that Dago Macoroni."

Congressman Mudd of Maryland re-cently told of a dispute on matters poli-tical between an Irishman of Battimore and a friend from Montgomery Coun-ty. During the course of their some-what heated arguments the Irishman announced with considerable emphasis that he would never vote any save the

Democrate ticket.

"I'm glad to say that I am no such hide-bound partisan as you," said the Montgomery County man. "I make it a rule to vote for the best man, no matter that the man his matter is?" ter what his party is."
"Upon me soul, I always thought ye

"Upon me sout, I atways mought ye Mugwumps and rayformers was a crazy tot," exclusined the Celt, "and now I know it. How are ye going to tell who is the best man till the votes are countained."

Nother Elephant and Her Baby.

A remarkably intelligent elephant, working a few years ago on a new bridge in Ceylon, had a young one to whom she was devoted. It died, and see became inconsolable.

Formerly the gentlest of creatures, she grew irritable and even dangerous. One morning she broke the chain which confined her and excaped into the forest.

One night about ten day after her escape, the officer who had been in charge of her went out to he in walt about the same of the went out to he in walt was pond in a lungle at some for bears at a pond in a jungle at some

distance,

As he and his native attendant As he and his native attendant were returning, early in the morning, the native silently nudged him, and they saw in the dim, gray light an elephant with her calf making her way toward the camp. They both sprang behild trees, and when the elephants had passed the native insisted that the older one was their friend, the inconsoluble mother lable mother.

When they reached the camp they when they reached the camp they found that the trunch had returned, and had gorde from one person to author, touching each with her trunk, as if exhibiting her adopted child, which she had evidently begged borrowed or stolen in her absence.

rowed or stolen in her absence.

Her good temper and usual docility returned at once, and her owner blessed the good fortune which had enabled her to procure a baby elephant,

A Paper Found.

An English paper offers a practical illustration of Trollope's saying, "It's dogged as does it."

Jack Sullivan was a soldier, and a Jack Sullivan was a soldier, and a good one, but suddenly he began to act like a crazy man. When on duy or at drill he would break from the ranks and run after an imaginary scrap of paper, visible to no one but himself, shouting as he ran:

"There it goes! There's the paper!"
This occurrence became so frequent that officers and men alike agreed that Jack was insane, and the matter was brought before the medical authorities. After some scientific research he was

After some scientific research he was declared to be suffering from mono-mania, and in consequence be was given his discharge.

But it was monomania with a meth-

od, for when Jack quitted the service and his companions, he flourished his discharge eaving:
"Faith, boys, sure I've got the bit of paper I've been runnin' afther this long time!"

Doubted Mr. Collver's Word.

Once when the Rev. Dr. Collyer was out of a job as a blacksmith in Germantown, Pa., he accepted from a builder in his neighborhood employment as a hod carrier, says the Argonaut

Years afterwards, while an imposing edifice was being erected in Chl-cago for Dr. Collyer, he was standing among the beams, watching the prog-ress of the work, when an Irishman came along with a hod of bricks. Dr. Collver spoke to him and he paused. "This is har-rd work, soir," said

said the

"This is nar-rd work, soir," said the Irishman.
"I know that well," answered Dr. Collyer, "in my day I've carried the hod myself."
"The Irishman stared at me an in-

stant," said Dr. Collyer, in relating the incident, "and then went on his way mumbling something that sounded suspictously like 'I wouldn't 'a'belaved th' parson was such a liar.' "

A Poor Dinner.

The Montreal Witness prints this The Montreal witness prints this little story of a poor woman who recently went to a saloon in search of her husband.

She found him there, and setting a covered dish which she had brought

covered dish which she had brought with her, upon the table, she said:
"Thinking that you are too busy to come home to dinner I have brought you yours," and departed.
With a laugh the man invited his friends to dine with him; but on removing the cover from the dish he found only a slip of puper, on which was written:
"I hope you will enjoy your meal. It is the same as your family have at home."—Ex.

There's an old district peddler on the Esopus circuit who thinks Judge Par-ker is the greatest jokemaker that ever existed. John was carting his greens near the Parker estate when he saw the Judge. Compliments of the season were exchanged and the Judge said: "Let me see, you're getting along pretty well in years, aren'r you, John?"

Yes. your Honor. I'm over seventy." The Judge scanned the huckster from top to toe and exclaimed: "What a liver!"

John sepeated this to a druggist in a neighboring village. That enterprising citizen sent it to a cereal food company that sold grains to the old man. They communicated with the peddler, and got a signed statement as to the story, inclosing a fat check to John for his

The old man paraded the check for several days among the villagers on his route, always exclaiming.

"Jest think of a Jedge makin' one little sentence wurth so much!"

A story is told of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, which is worth re-

Statodard Off man, which is worth re-peating.

A young man in this city who had the same name and initials as Mr. Rogers frequently received through the mail letters which were intended for mail letters which were intended for the Standard Oil man. One day he received a bill for a new flag furnished to Mr. Roger's yacht, which he mailed to him with the following hote:
"Dear Sir: I received the enclosed bill intended for you, as I am not fortunate enough to own a yacht. However, I will pay your bill if you will tell me the best time to buy Standard Oil."
He received the following reply:
"Dear Sir: Your note at hand. I

"Dear Sir. Your note at hand. I will be glad to pay my own bill. The best time to buy standard Oil is between 10 and 3."

Ascum-You look wretched this morning, old man. What's the mat-

ter?
Nupop—Lung trouble.
Ascum—Gracious! What's the matter with your lungs?
Nupop—Nothing; but the baby was
excreming his all night.—Philadelphia

He-Life is simply one grand chase.

If you are not among the pursuers you must be one of the pursued.

She—Will you run with the hounds or ily with the deer?

He—I will fly with your, dear, if you please.—Kanaas City Journal.

French Republic

MICHY CELESTINS

Known for "500 years" as the best natural water for the cure of all stomach disorders, kidney troubles, gout and dyspepsia.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN and INSIST ON HAVING "VICHY CELESTINS." SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHOUS IS NOT VICHY

HOW TO OBTAIN

SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circultion is over 100,00 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (Including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's readers are among the wealthy, and well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the sammer. It carries more resort advertising than any other morning newspaper, so the public naturally took to it for information as to where to go. An advertisement in its columns is, therefore, exceedingly velocities and sorted produce results. This paper is

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's (Fit to Print,"

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of runing au advertisement.

Do Your CHILDREN QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a distinuary to aid you. It would an swer every question, but there are thousands to which it we give you true, dear and definite answers. not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, places, stories and the like. ioo, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the distinary.

Of course you want the best dietionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.



If you have any questions about it write us. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899 Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many rears with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are

> Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,

affected in a similar way.

17 East 14th St., N. Y. City. 10 and 25 cents per package, at all daugnists.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels, 18 bushels, 52,25

Common, delivered. 36 bushels.

18 bushels, \$1.75 Price at works.

Prepared, 11c. 'a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushel. Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for 100 bushel

be filled promptly.

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181

Thames street, or at Gas Workstwill

PENNYROYAL PILLS

SAPE Original and Only Granisa.

For Children's Enterty Enterthist

In KEP and Gold metallic bears and

with blue ribben. Take me other, Refine

Damagerous Substitutions and India

stans. Bay of your Dragini, or send do. it

when the Appropriate Treatmentals.

The Superiorists. Treatmentals.

The Market of the Appropriate of the Commental of t

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor -AND-

BUILDER OF MASON WORK.

NEWPORT, R.H. Filling, Draining and all kinds of Job-

bing [promptly attended to. Orders left at

Fall River Line.

FOLD ONLY IN PINT AND QUART BOTTLES.

FOR NEW YORK,

the South and West STEAMERS

PRISCILLA and PURITAN WEEK DAYS.

Steamer PLYMOUTH SUNDAYS.

A fine orchestra on each
LEAVE NEW PINRT—Week drys bein p.
20. Sundays, 10 p.m. Returning from New
York Steumers leave Pier 19. North River,
foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 520 p. m., due at Newport 2:46 r.m.,
leaving there at 8:46 a. m., for Pall River, m.,
leaving there at 8:46 a. m., for Pall River, m.,
leaving there at 8:46 a. m., for Pall River, m.,
leaving there at 8:46 a. m., for Pall River,
fare.—New York to Newport diect, or via
steamer to Full River thence rail, 28:00.
For itchets and staterooms apply at New
York & Boston Deepatch Express office, 22
Thames Rivert, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent,
O. H. TAYLOH, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.
H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York,
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I. A fine orchestra on each.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE. In effect June 1, 1904. Subject to change without notice.

Minout notice.

Leave

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Newport *7 00 *410 00 *1 00 *4 05 *7 25 11 00

Prov. ar ., 8 50 115 0 2 50 5 50 9 50 850

Boston, ar 10 18 1 18 4 00 7 00 11 00 7 15

N. Yo'k ar 1 50 4 00 6 58 11 00 B 7, 15

P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.

A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. *Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, LMs a. m.; Philadelphin, 8.10 a. m.; Baltimore, S.41 a. m.; Washington, 8.45 a. m.

Following the 12.02 a. m. train la tag through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.55 p. m.; Baltimore, 18.35 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 6.21 a. m.; Newport 6.56 a. m.

a. m. For Tickets and Drawing toom chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General, Commercial what A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport,

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company. LEAVE NEW PORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days at 7.05 a.m. and 5 p. m. Sundays 3.05 and 11.40 a.m.; 5.00 and 6.15 p. m. Leave Frovidence for Newport, week days at 9 a.m. and 5 p. m. Sundays, 9.30 and 16 a.m.; 2 and 8 p. m. Sundays, 9.30 and 16 a.m.; 2 and 5 p. m. boat stops at Rocky Point Sundays,

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents Excursion liexets, on tenna.
The first a.m. boal from Newport to Providence and lust p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicul and Prudence Parks delly, Sundays included; sike 9 a.m. from Providence and 6 p.m. from Newport, Fridays, for passengers only.

LEAVE NEWPORT For Narragansett Pier

Week days, 10.45 a.m., Return 4.10 p. m. (Sunduys, 11.45 a.m.; 4.10 p. m. Return, Sundays, 5.15 p. m.) For Block Island

Week days, 10.45 n. m. Return, 3 p. m. (Sun days, 11.45 n. m. Return, 3.15 p. m.)

H. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation, A. K. TILLINGHAST. President and Gen. Manager.

STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM

LEAVES PROVIDENCE FOR Newport & Block Island

Leuve Providence at 9, Newport 11. Return, leave Block Island at 2:30, Newport, 5:15. §-4 G. W. CONLEY, Agent.

New York, New Haven Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-tained at all ticket offices of this company. Tained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Aug. 1, 1904, trains will leave Newbork, for Moston, South Station, week days, 6.37, 6.54, 8.12, 11.00 a. m. 1.04, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Return 6.40, 8.54, 10.40 a. m., 12.40, 8.40, 4.50, m. Return 6.40, 8.54, 10.40 a. m., 12.40, 8.40, 5.40, 6.50 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTNEOUTH, 6.57, 6.54, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 1.04, 8.10, 5.00, 19.10 p. m. Bradford and Corry's Lank (fing stop), 5.77, 6.54, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 1.04, 8.10, 5.00, 19.10 p. m. TYPERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 5.57, 6.54, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.10 p. m., 780 p. m. MIDDLEDORO, 8.12, 11.00 p. m., PROVINCETOWN, 5.57 a. m., 8.10 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 6.57, 11.00 a. m., 8.10 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 6.57, 11.00 a. m., 1.04, 8.10, 6.60 p. m. FITCH BURG and stations on Taunton Division, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 8.10 p. m. TOTTAGE CITY, 5.57, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 8.10 p. m. PROVINENCE, (vin Fall River and Warren), 5.57, 6.54, 8.12, 11.00 a. m., 8.10 p. m. SUNDAIS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 s. m., 12.42, 22 p. m., FOTPHOYDENCE, (vin Fall River and Warren), 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 6.00, 8.10 p. m. FOT BRADFOUD AND COREY'S LANK, 100, m., 8.00, 8.00, 10.0 p. m. FOT BRADFOUD AND COREY'S LANK, 100, m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.00, p. m., 8.00, 6.00, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 6.00, 10.10 p. m. FOR BRADFOUD AND COREY'S LANK, 100, m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 m., 8.00, 8.00, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00

Old Colony Street Railway Co. "Newport & Fall River Division."

> TIME TABLE. In effect on and after June 20, 1904. Subject to change without notice.

WEEK DAYS. 26.10.16, 10.45, 11.15, 11.16, 0.15, 8.45, 9.15, 0.45, 10.16, 10.45, 11.15, 11.16, 0. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.16, 1.45, 2.15, 2.46, 8.15, 8.15, 4.16, 4.45, 5.16, 5.45, 6.15, 1.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.15, 8.15, 8.45, 8.45, 8.10, 15, 8.15, 11.15, p. m.

6.65, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.16, 11.5, 9.45, 5.10, 15, 10.45
b11.75 p. m.
1.ex.vx FALL, RIYER-18.80, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15,
8.75, 11.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15,
12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 8.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.16,
5.5, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 9.15, 9.45, b.10.15,
b.0.45, b11.15 p. in.
a To Portamouth and return.
b To Portamouth only.
19.N13AYM. Through cars from New port
19.Fall River sever bird hour from 7.30 a.m.
(9.83) p.m. Through cars from FAU River to
New port every half hour from 7.55 a.m. to
1,45 p.m.

Calendar Avenue.

One Westan's Night in the Park

I went out to elsep in the Park," said the weiman, "partly to see how it would be if I ever had to come to it, but mostly for the story.
"I selected Union Square Park. I dressed in my oldest clothes, put on a rainy-day hat, and found a vacant

rainy-day hat, and found a vacant seat.

"It drizzled slightly. Besides, it was chilly, sitting still. The tramps were haddled together under the trees, whose great leaves fling back shadows on the pavement. They had ranged themselves directly under the leaves, which in a measure took the piace of umbrellas. I had found a seat next to an old negro woman who sat placidly sleeping, her hands folded, the rain gently wetting them. She was not black, but a brownish yellow, and her hands were wrinkled and freekled. The rain ran down the creases of them.

hands were wrinked and freekel. The rain ran down the creases of them.
"Next to me oil the other side a man had huddled himself into an exeruciatingly uncomfortable attitude. He was so sound alseep, however, that he seemed not to mind.

"It seemed to me that it was not so bad, after all, to sleep out in the open air, except that the rain chilled even

air, except that the rain chilled even in the Summer night. That and the dense quiet, together with the awkward, cramped position of my companion saddened me.

"I sait still a long while, looking across the flower bed at a row of sleepers under a tree. Now and then one would awake, stretch his arms, walk to the umbrelia-like leaves of another tree and seat himself, head dropping, legs curied under the seat, hands hanging down.

"By and by a boy waited back and forth in iron of me. At length he stopped, looking at me in a pitying way. There was a seat between the old negro woman and myself. He

"Do you think', he asked, 'if I gave this old woman a quarter she could find a bed?'"

could find a bed?"
"You might try it," said I.
"'You ask her,' he insisted, and I roused her and put the question.
"She replied joyfully in the affirmative, took the quarter, thanked him, and hurried out of the park and

"He gave another quarter to the man ou the other side of me, who also went in search of a bed. Then he looked wistfully at me.

"I What about you?" he asked
"I laughed.
"Ob, never mind me,' I said.
"'You are a philosopher,'he decided,
'taking it so cheerfully. Are you going
to sit out here in the rain all night

long?'
"'Yes,' I nodded.

"Yes, I nodded.
"With that he began to talk reminis cently into the night.
"'A year ago, he mused, 'I came to New York without money, not even enough to get me a bed. I had to sleep out here in this park all night long. It was cold, terribly cold. There were no flowers in the bed then. If there had they would have frozen.
"'I nearly froze that night. So did the others who sleep out here. Well, ever since theu I have come here to try and help these people who sleep in the park,"

park."

"I looked at him smilingly and ap-Thoosed at till smilingly and approvingly. He was a very young boy, not twenty yet, and many a boy of twenty would long ago have forgotton the terrible experience of that Winter night.

Winter night.

"Again he turned his eyes on me.

"Would you take a little money from me?" "he asked timidly.

"I started back, then precovered myself. It was a perfectly natural question.

"No, I thank you," I answered.

"If you would take a dollar," he urged, and go to some hotel, I would he glad to give it to you.

"I shook my head,

"Well, then, go with me to a little restaurant somawhere and let me give you something to ent,"

"I am not hungry," I demurred.

"He sighed.

"I am not hungry,' I demurred.
"He sighed.
"If I had a little sister like you, he said, 'and she had to sit out here in the park all night long it would break my heart."
"I fell to comforting him.
"I don't mind,' I declared.

"I don't mind,' I declared.
"But I do,' said he. 'If you must stay here I wil go home—it isn't far—and get my umbrella and sit out here with you.'
"That settled it. I had to own up that I was doing it for a realistic stay."

"That settled it. I had to own up that I was doing it for a realistic story, and let him take me home.
"He left me at the door, and though I have often thought I should like to see him again I have never laid eyes on him from that night to this,"—New York Times.

Gillette's Little Slip.

William Gillette was telling a story about the South one night not very long ago to an interested circle of friends in the Lambs Club. He was extolling the ingenuousness of the natives, setting the scene of his story in an ordinary day coach of a train bound from Atlanta to Charleston.

"In the seat behind us sat a mighty pretty girl, whose gorgeous raiment failed to hide the fact that she came from 'way back' in the mountains," the actor said. "My friend and I were both much absorbed in the beauty of the scenery, the hills in the distance calling forth many expressions of admiration from us.

"I reckon you all are from the low-lau's,' the girl behind calmiy ventured, leaning her arm on the back of our seat and smilling sociably at us. 'It's just the other way with me. I've lived all my life up back in the mountains, and I just dote on comin' down into the lowlan's.'

"After thus breaking the ice she

"After thus breaking the ice she didn't stop until she had told us that her father had beed killed in the civil war; that a cannon the 'Yanks' had abandoned stood right in front of their door; that they had three cows, the youngest of which had just wenned her irst offspring; that the chickens, eighteen in number, weren't 'layin' the way they orter, 'and that she was nineteen years old, 'goin' on twenty.'"

"When did all this happen? asked one of the circle at this point.
"Last summer," answered the unsuspecting narrator.

pecting narrator.

pecting narrator.

"You say the girl was nineteen years old." the other continued.

"Vell," replied Gillette, "she told us all she knew, and I guess a little more. Down there, you know, they don't think anything of telling their age, and..."

"I understand that," the other interrupted, "but can you reconcile the fact of her father's being killed in the Civil

of her father's being killed in the Civil war and the girl's being nineteen more than thirty-five years later?"

The howl of laughter which followed this pertinent query were stopped by the actor's remarking imperatively: "I said the young lady may have told more than she knew. But as regards that particular alip I'il take the blame myself."

Two Strange Little Pets.

Jimmy and Dick both had the measies and were sick in the same room. When they started test up in bed they wanted to be annued every single moment. Poor mother was at her wit's end. She had made them scrap books and rows of paper dolls, and had read them every story in the house. story in the house. One morning they heard Mary Ann

One morning they heard Mary Ann coming upstains.

"I have a folice breakfast for ye this mornin', boys," she said.

"Pooh," cried Dick, with a contemptious glance at the tray. "Nothing but that everlasting outmeal."

Mary Ann put the tray on the table, and after fastening on the napains and getting everything ready, she put the two intile individual outmeal dishes in front of them.

The boys like! the covers simultaneously and then sereamed, what do

This boys lifter the covers simultaneously and then seteamed, what do you think they found inside instead of plain every day oatmes? Nothing more or less than two cuming fitte ducks, each one snuggled comfortably down in the bottom of the plate?

Just at that moment mother appeared in the room with a plate of real oatmeal in each hand. "Your father bought the ducks for you down town," she explained, "and they can stay right in this room with you all day."

day."

The invarids were delighted and immediately started to play with their new pets. To begin with, mother brought them a big wash bowl which she filled with water and put between tha two beds. The ducks weren't big enough to juntp in by themselves, so a board walk was made for them. Then they swam around and ducked and dived for myisible objects in the bottom of the bowl and had a beautiful

time.
The bath lasted for about half an The bath lasted for about half an hour, and then they flopped on the floor and started on their breakfast, that had been sprinkled for them on a newspaper. After that they dressed themselves for the day and smoothed their little downy feathers and they wings until they looked as if they had just come out of a bandbox. Then they were hungry again, and had a second breakfast, this time fluishing every crumb of food, and drinking a samer of water. samer of water.

samer of water.

When night came the little ducks were put in the back yard, for it was warm, and they needed air after being in the house all day. The boys often woudered if they slept during the night, for they snoozed so much in the day time it hardly seemed possible that they could. Snuggled up together in the sun on the floor, just like two little kittens, they stay for an hour at a time. When the luvalids began to convalence and were able to walk around the room the ducks followed them all over. The boys were delighted to think that their pets really knew them and were actually sorry when the doctor pro-

actually sorry when the dector pro-nounced his patients able to go out of

doors.
Said mother one day: "What would I have done when you boys were sick if it hadn't been for those little ducks. I simply couldn't think of another thing to amuse you with, and it was a lucky day when father brought them home."

The ducks are now grown up and have lost a good many of their cunning tricks, but they still know their two masters, and never fail to give a pleasant "quack" when they see them coming.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Modern Chivalry.

"There has been considerable dis-"There has been considerable dis-cussion concerning the chivalry of ancient times, particularly the Eliza-bethan age, and there has likewise been no little talk about the lack of chivalry shown in the present age, but the following incident, which hup-pened in New York, will bear out the folly of these accusations," said J. B. McWiltiams, of New York, at the Re-publican house.

ACWITIAMS, of New York, at the Republican house,

"A tall, straight young man and a girl, who looked as though she had just stepped out of a love story illustration of a magazine, stood together under a canopy in front of the Central terminal after a heavy rainstorm. They were waiting for a car he watching were waiting for a car, he watching the crowd pick its way over the wet streets, she woefully gazing at the middy crossings.

"Extry poipers! Extry, mister?" shouted a knight of the newspaper brigade, pushing a late edition up into his face.

bile face.

"No, sonny, I guess not," said he, smillog.

"But hold on a minute. Do you

"But hold on a minute. Do you want to earn a quarter?"
"Sure, I do," said the urchin, with a grin on his face, 'What d'ye t'ink I'm in de business for?"
""Well, take ten of them and spread them out to the car track."
"When the car came along he turned to the girl, who hadn't quite comprehended the meaning, and with a little gesture bowed her to the pathway.
"She blushed and smiled as she daintily picked her way over the paper to the car.

"Hully gee!' said the boy.
"I think that Raleigh did not have a very great call on that young man.'"
—Mil waukee Sentinel.

Covering the Truth.

A certain mau in Philadelphia, who goes fishing two or three times a year and brings home more stories than fish was talking to a friend not long after

was talking to a friend not long after his last trip.
"And what did your wife say?" inquired the friend, "when you told her you had caught thirty-five fish, none less than a pound weight?"
"That wife of mine is a queer woman," was the reflective response. "You know the statue of Truth we had there in the parlor without any clothes on?"

on?"
"Yes."
"Well, do you know, when I told her what I had caught, she didn't say a work, but went right over to that statue with tears in her eyes and wrapped a rug around it. Now, what do you suppose she meant by that?" and his friend assured him that it was entirely beyond his explanation.

A Substitute for Cork.

Notwithstanding all the achievements of practical acience, there are some indispensable materials, the making of which is still nature's secret, and for which no entirely successful substitute has been found. Among these substances is cork, and it is possible that in this case nature offers a substitute in the wood of a tree, growing on the east coast of Lake Tchad, in Africa, which is of even less specific gravity than cork.

Popularity of Cider in England.

Every summer that arrives brings with it a fashiomable beverage, though how the fad is started no one ever knows. One summer every one was drinking bariey water and extolling its ments; this year cider is the smart drink, and much discussion is rife concerning its climax of excellence, and whether it should be conclided. whether it should be spelled cider or

It is a most refreshing and healthy beverage according to some commi-seurs, taken neat; others extel it in the form of cup and a third faction enjoy form of cup and a first faction enjoy in diluted with soda water, but without lee, which is said to cloak its zest and destroy the 'sump' of the apples. In one form or another it is everywhere at the restaurants, in the clubs, and even at big dinner parties, a fact upon which ciner makers are congratulating themselves excessively.

which citter makers are congratulating themselves excessively.

A beverage that improves the complexion and brightens the eyes is certain to be a favorit one among women, and ender is said to perform both salutary offices. It is not flattening in its influence a fact that endears it to those who live in terror of adding to their avoirdupois, and it suits rheumatte persons. Altogether it looks as if it would take its proper place as a national beverage until some new fad rises to usurp its place.—Loudon Daily Mail,

Driver was Glad,

On one occasion Daniel Webster was on his way to Washington and was competled to proceed at night by stage from Baltimore. He had no travelling companion and the driver had a sort of felon look which produced no inconsiderable alarm in the senator.

"1 endeavored to tranquillize my-self," said Air. Webster, "and had parily succeeded when we reached the dark woods between Bladenburg and Washington—a proper scene for mur der and outrage—and here, I confess der and outrage—and here, i confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned to me, and with a gruff voice inquired my name. I gave it to him.

"Where are you going?" said he.

The reply was: "To Washington. I am a senator,"

Upon this the driver selzed me fervently by the hand and exclaimed:
"How glad I am! I took you for a highwayman!"—Rochester Herald.

Evening Herald Prize Proverb Contest

All the Poor Richards of New Eug-All the Poor Richards of New Eugland are invited by The Boston Herald for get out their almanacs and enter its Proverb Contest just launched. Every evening an illustration is published which represents some old, well known proverb. The prizes for correct solutions range in value from a residence lot worth \$2000 to a \$5 check, and include autos, pianos and other valuable articles.

Capt. A. J. C. Douellan of County Cork, Ireland, member of Partiament and well known as the Protestant "whip" of the Irish in the House of Commons, told the United Irish League when he addressed its convention here last month that he considered an Englishman the most pig-headed of human beings. To illustrate his theory, he cited the Briton who, while selling a horse, described the animal's height as "sixteen teet."

"You don't mean feet, do yon?" inquired the prospective huyer. "You mean hands."

"Did I say feet?" shouted the Eng-

eun nands."
"Did I say feet?" shouted the Eng-shman. "Well, if I said that, I'll lishman. stick to it."

A couple of lawyers were discussing with Senator Pat McCarren the number of leaders who were coming under the Parker and Davis banner.

"It's great, Pat, isn't it?" said one, and think of the friends each man brings with him?"

"Great indeed!" returned the committee. "It makes me think of a German I knew who married five times.

mittee. "It makes me think of a German I knew who married five times. Each wife had an income and a houseful of furniture. At middle age his martial additions made him a prosper-ous furniture dealer and good citizen.'

Between the Magic Words on the Broken Tablet that must be discovered before poor Princess Lauratee can be freed from The Black Castle of Tor and the wonderful words of the Wogle Bug the heads of New England's boys and girls are in danger of being turned. By the score, hundred and thousand they are trying to find the fragments of the Broken Tablet while wondering what the Woggle Bug did say, and, if so, why? The answer can be found in The Boston Sunday Herald only. Between the Magic Words on the

Dr. George F. Shrady springs many jokes on his patients when he knows them well, and they sometimes retaliate. He was recently talking with a woman who claimed to be more of an invalid than her physician believed her

to be,
"I believe that a change of climate
might benefit you," he finally told

"A change of climate," she repeated.
"How absurd! Why, I have lived in New York all my life."

In a certain drug store during the holidays the proprietor gave some little thing to children of hie customers. A woman in the neighborhood learning of the distribution stopped and asked for a present for her little girl.

"But you don't buy anything here," protested the druggist.

"Indeed I do," she insisted; "I buy all my postage stamps here."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There are 382,000,000 Chinese speak-ing the same language, making Chin-ese the most spoken language. There are so many dialects which are entirely different that they seem scarcely to belong to the same tongue. The in-habitants of Mongolia and Tibet can barely understand the dialect of the people in Pekin.

I suppose you just can't keep out o your new automobile?
Weil, I don't mind it much except for the odor and the delays, but it seems to me that my husband is kept out of it or under it about two-thirds of the tlime.

Yes, said Henpeck, the thing that impressed me most in Egypt was the mammy of one of the sudient queens. What was remarkable about it? The fact that they could make her dry up and stay that way.

Don't gossip, don't spread polson with your tongue; don't be a weiner-Some men lose their hair by butting to at the wrong time.

Humor - Philosophy By BUNCAN M. SMITH

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THE CITY SPORTSMAN.

Lo. he arrives! Run, children, for your lives! Lo, he arrives!
Run, children, for your lives!
Call the men
To drive the sheep into the pen;
Warn the old bay mare
That there is trouble in the air;
Tell the self consident mule
That it is no April fool;
Hide the cow,
Foor, innocent creature, it is not her row;
but the innocent bestander wise

For innocent resulter, it is not ner row;
Fut the innocent bystander wise,
For he may prize
His delicate skin. Oh, he will understand.
The city sportsmen is abroad in the land!
He comes to shoot feroclous quall
And, to assail.*
Fierce rabbits and the like
And to strike
With terror. in his mind,
The feathered kind.
That is his nim, but, oh, my child,
Ilis aim goes wild.
The quall can look him in the eye
And then make arrangements to die
Of old age.
The prairie chickens may engage
Board for the rest of the year,
Though he is near.
The rabbit may take its time
To go its way and never think of chargling him with a crime. Put the innocent bystander wise.

Ing him with a crime. The squirrel may think the tale of danger a silly yarn,
oh, I tremble for the side of the parn,
For the family cat
Or snything he is not alming at!
He comes with modern gun

And one Swell hunting suit And where he takes his stand.

The shooting is just grand. ** But, say. The killing's just the other way.

He is on the Spot. Often we do not credit the insects

MEL MAY S

and lower animals with the intelligence that the facts seem to warrant. It must be that the mosquito is able to read and write, for wherever man goes patiently to work to build a summer resort he is always there for the opening ďay.

Doubtless when the little pest is buzzing about our heads and we think that he is trying to get a drink of our rich, warm blood he is only trying to look over our shoulder for the purpose of reading the summer resort advertisements.

The mosquito, too, is an arrist. He can fraw blood better than any painter that ever wasted \$7 worth of lnk on a \$3.50 battle scene. As a musician be hums nothing but classical airs. You never catch him singing Bedella. Considering the fact that he never took a college course, having been limited to Chautauquas and the like, the mosquito is a decided credit to himself, and it is feared that man does not always appreciate him.



"Do you think he will live through

the operation?"
"Of course he will. Didn't he particularly inquire of the doctors if it would be any cheaper if he did not pull through?"

Can Afford It.

When she was poor and had a cold Cough sirup would relieve her; Now she is rich and has to take A journey to some inland lake To get rid of hay fever. One Good Miss.

dying so soon." "I don't know. It was lucky for Solomon that he passed away before the age of tailor made gowns and pic-

"What a lot the ancients missed by

Couldn't Brave Convention. Where is the festive shirt waist man
Who started out to be so brave?
He couldn't carry out the plan,
For he was also fashion's slave.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

There are lots of people living on Easy street who don't know it.

Sometimes it takes a lot of nerve to tell a woman that her baby looks like its father-after you have seen the old



Dead Easy.

"Say, pop, how do parrots talk?" "In pollysyllables, I suppose." Best Language for the Telephone.

French is said to be more easily un-derstood over the telephone than Eug-

Understood.

First Boy-When I told de boss yistid'y dat I wanted to git off 'causs my gran'mother wuz dead he said "Cert'n'y, go head." Second Boy-He's a real sport, ain't he?-Philadelphia Ledger.

What did the woggle bug say?

9 oo Drops Por Infants and Children. The Kind You Have **Always Bought** AVegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-ting the Stounds and Bowels of Bears the INFANTS CRIEDREN Signature Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. w of Old Dr. SANCTE PITCHER Aperfect Remedy for Constinetion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoen Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-For Over ress and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Thirty Years auff theter. NEW YORK. 35 Hostis 35 Crx15 EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

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For Over Sixty Years

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the To be free from sick bandaths, billousness con-stipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Mrs. Chas. Sufth, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sich headache I could hear of for the past lifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Those persons who not need from but who are troubled with Nervoulaness and dyspep sills will infinitely be the person of the per

This country's traffic makes use 'of 37,000 massinger cars and 1,500,000 for frieght. Cossabks are said to sat candles for ra-

A women who is wisk, nervens and sleepless, and who has cold hinds and feet, cannot feel and actifice a well person. Carter's from Pils equalize the circulation, romove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

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are all growing rapidly in the Northwest. Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the

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guare Newport Historical Rooms,

Newbort, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

1115

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES WITH

> NEW JERSEY PATENTS. By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

> > CONTINUED.

Here we have John and Richard Chambers, sone of John Chambers, who made his will Aug. 13, 1687, of Shrewsbury, mentions wife Chambers, sons of sonn Chambers, who made his will Aug. 13, 1687, of Shrewsbury, mentions wife Mary, sons John, Thomas, Richard, daus. Mary, Hannah. Wife executrix. Witnesses John Lippincott, Peter White, Samuel Dennis. Daughter Mary married as his third wife. Nicholas Brown, Jr., who md. (2) widow of Bartholomew West, having md. (1) Frances, widow of George Parker, who came in ship Elizabeth and Annin 1635. Thus why Chambers, Parkers, White, Hance, Huett and Allen witnessed this wedding, all of whom will appear later in this family. Children of William West and Margaret (Wardell) Allen were; 38. Bartholomew West md. Ruth

os. Bartholonew west md. Rufn
; he made his will Apl. 1, 1766,
of Shrewsbury, N. J., and proved
July 4, 1770; mentions wife Ruth, dau.
Barah wife of John Wardell; dau. Margaret wife of Philip Edwards (son of
Philip and Catherine Webtey, son of
Abiah and Naomi Edwards); son-inlaw John Dennis; sons Jeach and law John Dennis; sons Joseph and Daniel West.

Abiah and Naomi Edwards); son-iulaw John Dennis; sons Joseph and Daniel West.

This son-in-law, John Dennis was b. June 24, 1706, son of Robert Dennis and Susanna (Briggs, dau. of William Briggs and wife Eltzabeth (Cooke, John and Mary (Bordeu), Thomas (I) Cooke, 39. Catherine West md. Edward Patterson Cooke, son of Mary (Patterson, Edward) and Ebenezer Cooke, b. 1659, went to Monmouth, N. J. 1659, son of Thomas Cooke and wife Mary, perhape born Slocum(first Slowcome)because Thomas (I) Cooke in his will says; "his house and lands are bounded partly by brother Giles Slocum."

Edward Patterson Cooke signed his will Meh. 12, 1741; probated Meh. 2, 1742; recorded in Liber D. p. 39, at Trenton, N. J., State House. In it he mentions wife Catherine, sons Ebenezer, William, John, Thomas and Edward Patterson Cooke also daughter Margaret; excentor wife Catherine, and bis brother Job Cooke nud brother-in-law Ephriam Allen. As a widow, Catherine Cooke (Cattron on records) and Cooke house in Shrewsbury, 19th. of 7th. mo. 1744, Benjamin Woolley (Senr.) of Shrewsbury, N. J. Witnesses who signed marriage certificate were; Right hand column—Benjamin Woolley, (Senr.) Allen (West.) Cattron Woolley, Ephriam Allen (wife of Ephriam), Ruth West.

The groom must be called Benjamin Woolley, Mary Allen (wife of Ephriam), Ruth West.

Ruth West.

The groom must be called Benjamin Woolley Senr. now not necessary at date of his marriage in 1744, for the reason that his nephew Benjamin Woolley Jr. had license to marry Apl. 2,1750 Cattron (horn Husbands), he son of John and Patience (Lippit) Woolley son of John and Mercy (Potter) Woolley, son of Emanuel (1) Woolley. The parents of Catherine are yet to be found. And Benjamin Jr. is called an only child, but from dates on grave stones in Friends Burying ground at Bhrewsbury, John 1690-1772, and wife Patience Lippit 1688-1775, tell they lived several years after birth of Benjamin and may have had other childjamin and may have had other cninc-ren. Benjamin Woolley Senr. b. 12; 25; 1692 was only son of John and Mercy (Potter) Woolley, hence uncle to Benj. Jr., and an old man with grown children by his first wife Ester when he married Cattron Cooke, widow of West. His first children from Friends Records

a. Daulel Woolley b. 12; 1; 1717. b. Mary Woolley b.

Mary Woolley b. 8; 5; 1719. Sarah Woolley b. 8; 6; 1721.

d. Patience Woolley b. 6; 6; 1721.
d. Patience Woolley b. 6; 9; 1723.
e. Mercy Woolley b. 8; 12; 1725.
f. William Woolley b. 1; 25; 1728.
g. Elizabeth Woolley b. 4; 9; 1785.
Nine years after birth of this last child its father married second

The above said Sarah Wardell was neice of Edward Patterson Cooke, and Mary Allen was wife of Ephriam Allen, Mary Allen was wife of Ephriam Allen, son of Ephriam and the lirst nusband of Margaret (Wardell dau, of Eliakim), Mary Allen b, Mary (Cooke, Ebeuezer, Capt. Thomas, Thomas (1) Cooke) her nusband Ephriam Allen d. 10; 24; 1747 and their children were Lydia Allen b; 1726, d. 12; 22; 1747; Joseph Allen who md. Sarah Jackson 3; 2; 1740 and had John, Ephriam, William Jackson, Mary, Lydia and Sarah Allen.

The grandparents of the groom were Emanuel Woolley and wife Elizabeth Freeman. Thomas Woolley was brother of the groom and his wife was born Patience Tucker.

The grandfather of Benjamin Woolley Jr. was Mosses Lippitt, weaver, who

ley Jr. was Mosses Lippitt, weaver, who Mch. 20, 1690 received a deed from William Easton, weaver, both of Middletown, N. J., for 12 acres next John Throckmorton, and 18 acres next John Throckmorton, and 18 acres next John Throckmorton, and 60 acres in rear of

the same. 1700-1 confirmation to Sarah (b. Threekmerten) wife of Moses Lippett, Patience Threekmerten, Else and Deliverance Throckmorton, Else and Deliverance Throckmorton, all daughters of John Throckmorton, deceased, who held 1-20 of 1-24 share of the Province, in full of the second dividend of 250 acres. (E. J. Deeds, Liber G. n. 2981

dividend of 250 acres. (E. J. Deeds, Liber G. p. 228). May 80, 1988, John Budlong deeded his uccle Moses Lippitt 12 acres, in Warwick, R. I. John, son of Francis Budlong, killed by Indians 1675, with his wife, Rebecca (Howard, widow of

Joseph Howard), she born Lippitt, dau. of Moses Lippitt and Mary (Knowies), son of John (1) Lippitt.

All the Budlong family killed Nov. 1875, but John, who was returned, and placed in care of his uncle Moses Lippitt, says Austin p. 284, as the mother of John Budlong was sister of Moses Lippitt (2), and Moses (3) Lippitt who md. Sarah Throckmorton was first cousin to his mother, the relationship is apparent.

ship is apparent.
Sarah (Throckmorton) Lippitt was a
widow in 1717, when her daughter
Patience was narried 17th of 11th mo.,

Patience was married 17th of 11th mo., 1717, at house of her mother in Middle-town, N. J., to John Woolley.

Witnesses who signed this marriage certificate were:

Right hand column—John Woolley, Patience Woolley, Sarah Lippitt, (mother of bride), Alce Scitton, Benjamin Woolley (brother of groom), Leah Woolley (brother of groom), Leah Woolley (sister of groom), Lach Woolley (aunt of groom), Alice Lippitt (sister of bride), Ann Lippitt (aunt of bride),

Right hand column—James Tucker, Leah Tucker, William Hartshorn, Elizabeth Hartshorn, Huldah—

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUERIES.

4997. ENGLISH—Who were the ancestors of Richard English, born about 1687, and his wife Mary, born about 1689? He was of Newport, R. I., in 1717, but afterward removed to Lebanon, Conn.—D. G.

4998. GRAVES—Who were the parents of John Graves, of Concord, Mass., about 1640? He had a sin Benjamin, born 1645, and a grandson Ben-jamin, born 1676.—J. B.

4999. Dowse-Who were the ancestors of Eleazer Dowse, of Boston, Mass., who married Eunice Dana, November 9, 1749?—H. P.

5000. WEIR—Who were the ancestors of Nancy Weir, of Beverly, Mass., who married Daniel Allen, about 1790? What were the dates of his birth and death?-D. L. H. 5001. STEVENS-Who was the Ben-

jamin Stevens who came to Danbury, Conu., about 1700? He had four sons, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Thomas and Ben-jamin.—C. H. L.

5002. SMITH—Who was Thomas Smith, who married, about 1715 or 20, Hanuah Hooker, of James, of Guilford, Conn.?—C. H. L. 5003. WING-Who were the ancestors of Abigail Wing, wife of Sanuel Warren, of Waterlown, Mass., married Aug. 26, 1747?—E. B. D.

5004. Knowles—Would like ancestry of Elizabeth Knowles, who married Aaron Benedict in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1759.—E. B. D.

5005. Gilles—Who were the parents of Mary Giles, born 1710, died March 2, 1797, married April 20, 1782, deorge Gould, of Salem, Mass.? He died at Lyndeboro, N. H., about 1788.—W. O.

5006. LAWTON—Who were the parents of George Lawton and Hannah his wife, of Rhode Island? They had son Benjamin born about 1750 or 1752.

—W. O. L.

5007. Noyes—Joshua Noyes, of Newbury, Mass., married Eunice Jewett of Rowley, Mass., May, 1797. He had a number of children. Who were they? Would like ancestry of Joshua.—C. A.

5008. OLIVER—Thomas Oliver, of Boston, Mass., was son of John, and grandson of Thomas, of Bristol, Eng-land, came from London in 1632. His fast, wife was Ann ——. Can any one supply her name and ancestry? She died May 1835, and he murried (2) Ann ——. Would like her name also. She was of Dorchester, Mass., and died June 1, 1658, aged 90 years. Thomas Oliver had the following children:

ren:
1. John, married Elizabeth Newdi-gate, of John, and died April 12, 1648.
2. James, a Captain in King Phillip's War, 1675; died 1682, left no

issue.
3. Daniel, died June, 1637.
4. Peter,born 1618; one of the Founders of the Old Bouth; married Sarah

Newdigate of John.

5. Nathaniel, killed by fa li of tree,
Jan. 9,1683, aged 15 years.

There were other children whose
names and dates I should be very glad to learn.--- S. W. F.

5009. PHILLIPS—Who were the parents of Michael Phillips, who married Elizabeth Fairchild, Feb. 4, 1725? They had Rowland, William, Ann, Jeremiah, and perhaps others.—A. T.

5010. West-Who was Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel West, of Monmouth, N. J.? He died about 1697. They had Joseph, John and Robert.—X.

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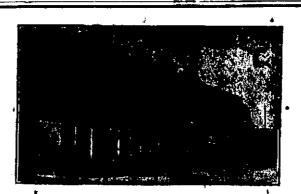
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night line bonts the same night, viewing the Hudson River scenery by searchitight and moonlight.

The inspiring and magnificent vision of the Hudson River flowing cattarly and screnely at the foot of the glant Chuskills is perhaps one of the most beautiful landscape pictures in this country.

Search of the glant Chuskills is perhaps one of the most beautiful landscape pictures in this country.

Esspirationer passes Rondout, Kingston, Esspirationer flamous by Indge Parker's debut into politics. West Point, I oughteensless debut into politics, West Point, I oughteensless debut into politics, West Point, I oughteensless atting under the noted bridge, and from the cecks of the stemmer, you can look up at the remnants of the Uld Palisades; at the cilifs of Dunderberg and the rocky pronomotory of historic Stony Point the busy appearance of the bay is a scene worth witnessing—hundreds of craft of every description, darting back and forth, or weighed at anchor, while their cargoes are busilly being cared for, present a scene wholly indrown except to voyagers in New York Bay. The boat docks at Leibrosses Sirect and you are in the great Metropolis. New York has attiractions too varied to mention; and everybody knows just what he likes best—some for the parker the store he liberties; the moseums, or a vyork until October ith on thoston tickets and until October ith on Hoston tickets and until October ith on the tickets. If you desire, a stop-over of ten days may be bad by payment of \$2.00 at the Pier Line Office and depositing your ticket before the final limit of extension. Leaving New York, the palatial steamers of the Fail River & Providence Lines, according to destination, carry the passengers for return trip. \$5.00 via the Boston & Maine Raitroad pays for the

Providence Lines, according to destination, carry the passengers for return trip. \$5.00 via the Boston & Maine Raitroad pays for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale at Boston City Ticket office, \$22 Washington Street, and at Union Station, Boston, on and after September 24th, 1994, also at above mentioned stations.

A beautiful litustrated souvenir and guide booklet, telling all about the trip and describing the interesting points passed, will be maited to any address, free, by General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Raitroad, Boston. Send your address, requesting one, and it will be mailed to you.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Thurston Lillibridge the upper part of his house, No. 9 Hall avenue, to Mrs. Sarah J. Bachelder,

John Kerine has sold to Julia A. Sheehan the estate bounded east, 50 feet on Thames street; north, 80 feet on land of the Newport Gas Light Company; west on land of Grace Chapel no south on land of the estate of C. A.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Frant and Wilsker their upper tenoment, at 9 Heath court, to Robert Dusen. Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Horgan his tenement, 9 Duke street, to Mrs. Lowney.

C. H. Wrightington has sub-let for J. J. Butterfield the Wilson House, unfurnished, situated at 11 Wesley street, to Frederick Webber.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the furnished cottage No. 66 upper Sackville street for another year to Dr. Howard Wells, U.S. N., for the owner Amory Austin.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Marcello Powell her furnished cottage at No. 21 Catherine street to Donal Chappell, treasurer of the Gardiner Beynolds Coal Corporation for the

A. O'ld. Taylor has sold for the Gibbs Land Company a lot of 50,000 square feet of land, 100 feet wide by 500 feet in length off Eustia avenue near the Waterworks roud to the Rev. Louis J. Deady of St. Joseph's Church.

Poll Tax Notice!

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed in tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a Poli tax of 21, and are hereby no lifet to call at the office (or send by mall) and pay the same during the month of October.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. II., and on Saturday Evenings in October from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 900, Sec. 1 of 1800, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6 of 1896, provide as follows: Chapter 200, Sec. 1 of 1800, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6 of 1806, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shull neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shull demand the same of such persons with twenty-flye cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the vest of making such demand, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been remitted as shereinshere provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to juil in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Suprame Court of the State has re-

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this luw in every particular. H. W. COZZENS, Collector of Taxes,

Newport, R. I., Sept. 10, 1003-9-17-6w

Court of Probate, Middletown, It. 1., August 15, A. D. 1994. 3

I SAAU CHASE, the Administrator de ben's non, with will annexed, on the estate of JAMES CHACE, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Lout his first account thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and retorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on alondar, then intetenth day of tenter next, A. D. 1801, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for four thereury.

ALHERT L. CHASE,

ALHERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. 1., August 15. A. D. 1891.

DANIEL B. HAZAND and ISAAC'S. HAZAND, and is the resulting praying that an instrument in writing inercritin presented, bearing date February 8, 1992, purporting to be the last will and testament of their mother, SARAHR, HAZARD.

Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, said petitioners, as the Executor named in said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Mordray, then insteamled by Septiand and that suffect thereof be published for furteen days, once a week at least, in the Newbord Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk,

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 2.6 day of August, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock, in the forencon.

N THE PETITION, in writing, of Amelia A. Johnsoo, presented this day, praying at letters of administration on the estate WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

V.A. Johnson, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her, or some other suitable per-

of grantes of the consideration of salar petition be referred to Monday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1804, at 10 o'clock s. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hull, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Meroury once a week at least, for familiary days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Little Compton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of

anne compon, R. L. Administrator of the estate of MAANDA M. MANCHESTER, inte of said Little Compton, decaused, and having been qualified according to law requests all persons lawing caliums acained said estate to present them to him or alle the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make puyment to FRANK E. MANCHESTER, Administrator. Administrator. Newport, R. I., August 26, 1904—8-27

GHARDIAN'S NOTICE.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERRIGNED baving been duty appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate to the Honey Court of Probate to the Honey Court of Probate to the Honey Court of Honey Court of the Honey Court of Cyrus P. Williams, Newport, R. L. August 27th, 1991—8-27-5w.

Prompt Action.

Molly—When you spoke to papa did you tell him you had 250 in the bank? George—Yes, darling. Molly—And what did he say? George—He borrowed R.—London Tit-Bits.

Do you ever think of asking for a last year's, or even a last season's pattern? You may nave thought 'twas the most becoming thing you ever had on hut—you must have the newest thing out, because you know the new one will have something about it that the old one won't—satisfaction. That's just the case with A CRAWFORD RANGE

How About Your Hat?

It has something about it that the old range hadn't—has something about it that no other ranges ever had, has two or three somethings that are bound to make it give you more satisfaction than any other range can. It is the range that IS—the only range that has anything to prevent a waste of heat through the stove bottom; it is the only range that has emovable nickle damper that will regulate your oven without interfering rails that can be removed without danger of burning your fingers, or that will stay on without the aid of a spring which is letting them drop off half the time. In short, it is the only "newest thing out," the only range that isn't just as it has been the past ten years, and it doesn't cost a cent more than the old-fashioned kind.

}00000300000000+++++999900000000000000000000

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

REPORT OF the condition of the NEWFORT NA-TIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of husiness Sept. 5, 1804.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation
Bonds, securities, etc.
Bauking-house, farniture and fixtures
Une from State Banks and Bankers
Une from State Banks and Bankers
Une from approved reserve agents
Exchanges for clearing house
Notes of other National Banks
Fractional paper currency, nickels
and cents

LAFFEL MONEY EXTENDED:

\$\frac{666}{24}\$

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN

Total

Specie 23,572 00 Legal-tender notes 15,960 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Trens-tuer (5 per ct. of circulation) 5,500 00 Total \$652,030 67

Capital stock paid in Surplus fund \$120,000 00 50,000 00 Surplus Aurd
Undivided profits, less expenses
and taxes paid
Sattonal Bank notes outstanding
Dividends unpaid
Individual deposits subject to check
Cashier's checks outstanding
1,296 58

Total SERGES G.
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, se.
1, Henry C. Stevens, Cashler of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and beilef.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashler.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith day of September, 1994.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Henry Bull, Jr., G. P. Taylor, Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

\$652,030 67

8,000 00

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Sept. 6, 1904. RESOURCES. DOLLARS

YIZ:

Speule 1,700 00 Legal-tender notes 0,372 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-urer (5 per cent. of circulation) 11,072 00 Total

\$569,457 23 LIABILITIES. DOLLARS Capital stock paid in Surplus fund \$120,000 OU 60,000 DO Surplus fund 60,000 00 60,000 00 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid National Hank notes outstanding 17,800 00 Due to Trust Companies and Savings

Banks

Banks

Fividends unpaid 10,000 00 10,000

189,686 54 176 82 49,895 31 ,604 69 check Cashier's checks outstanding United Htales deposits Deposits of U.S. disbursing officers

Total

South State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly awear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this will day of September, 1804.

JOHN C. RURKE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: T. Muntford Senbury, I. Goodwin Hobbs. John S. Langley, Birectors.

No. 1565. REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EX-OCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Sept. 5, 1904.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS. Loans and discounts
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured
U.S. Bonds to seever circuisition
Pre alums on U.S. Bonds
Bonds, securities, etc.
Banking-house, furniture and fixture
Due from National Banks (not
reserve agents)
Dueifrom approved reserve agents
Checks and other cash items
Exchanges for clearing house
Notes of other National Banks
Practional paper currency, nickels
and cents \$846,489 27 2,923 40 100,000 09 2,750 00 108,899 71 res 17,500 00

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie 42,108 90 Legal-tender notes 4,100 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-, urer (5 per cent, of circulation) 46,508 90 5,000 00 Total \$705,290,86

Total \$705,200,86 Total
Si6,209.88
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, 88.
I, George H. Proud, Cashler of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and bellef.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashler.
Subscribed and swear to before me this 18th
day of Sept. 1901.
PACKER BRAMAN.
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, David
Braman, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

Rhode Island NORMAL SCHOOL.

FALL TERM begins Monday, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock u. m. Exhibitations for admission will occur Friday, Sept. 4, beginning at 9a, m. For catalogue or other information apply to Thomas B. Stockwoll, Secretary Trusteer, Box 1872, or to Charles B. Chapin, Frincipal, Box 571, Providence.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT,
NEWFORT, SC. August 22d, A.D. 1988.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 2598, issued out of the District Court of the First Indical District of Mode island within and for the County of Mode island within and for the County of August A.D. 1908, and returnshie to the said Court November 7ist, A. D. 1908, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty-slith day of May, A. B. 1908, in favor of Partick J. Murphy, of Newport, plaintiff, and against John Dillon, of said County and City of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past 10 o'clock a.m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, John Dillon, had on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1908, at 18 minutes past 8 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writt), it and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in seven the state of Rhode Island and Frovidence Plantations. That purpos of land northeast. Cyty on Warner state Dounds of Northwester. The Colleigh and land of James Irish, forty-two feet, and Southwesterly, on land of Stephen Shea, one hundred 7-10 feet, containing four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one square feet of land.

Notice is hereby given that I will seil the said attached and leveled on estate of a builty and said attached and leveled on estate of a builty.

NewPort, Sc.
The above advertisant sale is bereby adJourned to SATURDAY, February 27, A. D.
1904, at the same hour and place above
named.
FRANK L DEBLOIS,
1256
Newport, November 27, 1908.

ZEWFORT, Sc.

The above advertised sale is hereby ndjourned to FRIDAY, May 27, A. D. 1904, at
the same hour and place above named.

Newport, February 27, 1901.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,

Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, August 29th, A. D. 1904, all the hour and place above named.
Newport, May 27, 1804.—S-13-2w.
FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Sels Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, Sc.

The shove advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1904, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. STATE BOARD

PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the town of Middledown, about 2,200 feet in heapth; a section of State highway in the town of Corentry, 2,561 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of New Shoteham, 2,549 feet in length, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 2 in., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1694, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1814, at white simple and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$500, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and at bids, and to give preference to lower or cities in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 82 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined that the state thous providence, Rulled and Chapter 82 of the Public Laws.

It is no and after WEDNESDAY, Soptember 7th, every week day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN F. RICHMOND,

WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,

JOHN F. RICHMOND,

State Board of Public Roads.

At the Court of Probate of the City of

At the Conrt of Probate of Public Romas.

At the Conrt of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rho.ie Island, holden on Monday, the 15th day of Airgust. A. D. 1804, at 10 o'clock in the forencon.

ONTHE PETITIONS, in writing, of Richard Libiday, praying that the, or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the suitable.

able person may be appointed Guardian of Heesistes of JOHN LA WTON, WILLIAM J. LA WTON and RICHARD LA WTON, who are represented in said petitions as minors, under the age of fourteen years, residents of said Newport. It to ordered that the consideration of said petitions be referred to Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1004, and 16 of clocks. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourleen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

DUNCAN A. HAZARD. Probate Clerk-

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC.

APPELLARE DIVISION OF
THE SCPRENE COURT
THE SCPRENE COURT
THE SCPRENE COURT
TOWN OF New Schoreline, in the local
und State aforesaid lass fited here from the
said office praying for a divorce tower lacretia H, Macgione and James (william Mariane
glone, now in parts to the said Lacrelia S.
Macgione und states william Macgione
to appear, it has been been founded in the
property of the said state of the said
in the said said said
in the said said said
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in the said said
in the said
in the said said
in the said